





# The Avalanche

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CHICAGO, ILL., MICHIGAN.

## COST OF IDLE YARN.

### A "CABBAGE SNAKE" STORY COSTS GROWERS MILLIONS.

People, Alarmed, Refuse to Eat the Vegetable and Large Supplies Rot in Cellars—Michigan City, Ind., Ordered Sold for Debt.

"Five million dollars paid for a lie" is the way J. W. Brown, a Des Moines wholesale produce merchant, describes the sequel to the story concerning the cabbage snake. Some one started a yarn to the effect that a small worm, or snake, was concealed in many of the cabbages on the market, and as a result cabbages are rotting in the produce cellars. People are afraid to buy them. It is estimated that there are at least \$10,000 worth of cabbage in Des Moines which no one will purchase, while it is claimed that the damage caused by the story throughout the nation will not be less than \$5,000,000. Trade papers are discussing the matter in a furious vein and regular cabbage raisers declare they would raise a big reward for the punishment of the cabbage snake liar if punishment were possible.

### SHOOT TWO-KILLS HIMSELF.

Tragedy Follows a Lover's Quarrel in Minnesota.

An attempted double murder followed by a suicide occurred in Tracy, Minn. Iowa P. Husted shot Mrs. G. E. Lindsley and her daughter Eva and then sent a bullet through his own heart, dying instantly. Mrs. Lindsley is thought to be fatally injured, but the daughter may recover. Mr. Lindsley, who witnessed the tragedy, was narrowly missed by a bullet aimed at him. The tragedy is thought to have been the result of a lover's quarrel. Husted, who lived with the Lindsley family, was in love with Eva. He quarreled with Mrs. Lindsley and suddenly drawing a revolver began shooting.

### TOWN ORDERED SOLD FOR DEBT.

Michigan City, Ind., Thrown on Market by Court Decision.

In a writ of execution Judge Funk in the Circuit Court in South Bend, Ind., gave the sheriff of LaPorte county authority to sell Michigan City, Ind., to satisfy a judgment for \$11,000 in favor of Agnes Phillips, who obtained that sum on a personal injury suit. An appeal from the decision will be taken. Attorneys are investigating to discover whether or not the town can be sold in this manner.

### Suicide of Patriotic Nurse.

Depressed because of poor health, Miss Lydia Haupt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Haupt, committed suicide at her home in Bellefontaine, Ohio, by swallowing poison. During the Spanish-American war she was a government nurse and had the distinction of raising the American flag over Moro Castle, Havana.

### More Work for Poison Squad.

The so-called "poison squad," consisting of clerks in the Department of Agriculture who have volunteered for service in carrying out the food preservative and coloring matter experiments of Dr. Wiley, are about to continue the experiments until March, probably, as to the effects of artificial coloring of food on the system.

### Five Canes \$350,000 Loss.

The Maple Leaf grain elevator in Kansas City, Kan., owned by the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, was burned, with 500,000 bushels of wheat, containing a loss of \$350,000 on building and contents, fully insured. The fire was caused by sparks generated by friction of a belt.

### Kills Sugar Beet Monkey.

The Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the sugar beet bounty law enacted at the legislative session of 1905, which provided a bounty on sugar manufactured from Nebraska grown beets.

### Fifty Hurt on Stage.

Falling of a bridge during a performance of "Carmen" in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, injured fifty persons on the stage, causing a panic among the company and brought a large audience near to disaster.

### Are Crushed in Train Crash.

One man was killed and half a dozen persons were seriously injured in a train collision in which three trains crashed together on the Ninth avenue elevated structure in New York.

### Seven Die in Russian Clash.

An encounter between strikers and Cossacks took place at Balaklavia, Transcaucasia. Six strikers and one Cossack were killed and many persons were wounded.

### Clash in Colorado Legislature.

The Speaker and Lieutenant Governor clashed in the joint session of the Colorado Legislature, the latter finally leaving with his adherents. A fraud investigating committee was named.

### Adams Wins in Colorado.

Alva Adams has been declared Governor of Colorado by the Legislature, which found his majority over Governor Peabody was 5,774.

### Dun's Review Shows Gains.

Dun's weekly review shows gains in first week of 1905 over previous year and trade generally optimistic.

### Find Jupiter's Sixth Moon.

Prof. Perrine of Lick observatory has discovered a sixth satellite of Jupiter by means of observations with the Crossley reflector. It is asserted the body is revolving around the planet.

### Bought by Standard Oil Company.

The Standard Oil Company has purchased the entire stock and control of the San Francisco Cable and Gas Company, which is said to foreclose another contest with the San Francisco Gas and Electric Corporation for the lighting of the city.

### Killed in an Acrobatic Feat.

Losing his hold on a flying wire while performing acrobatic feats before several hundred pupils in a Harlem, N. Y., public school, Henry Talbot, 10 years old, fell headlong to the floor. His neck was broken and he died in a few minutes.

### Dead of Hydrophobia.

While on the way to a Pasture Institute in Brooklyn, accompanied by a physician, Henry Lankau of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., said to be the son of a well-known attorney, died in great agony from hydrophobia. He was bitten two months ago by a pet animal.

## DRYLAUNCH FORGIVEN.

Chicago Board of Education Drops Prosecution of Former Secretary.

Former Secretary William A. B. Graham of the Chicago Board of Education, who left for Central America five years ago with a shortage of some \$25,000 in his accounts and is now under indictment, has been forgiven. The board has voted to drop the charges against him and to allow him to return to his native city with his wife and three children. The action was taken upon the appeal of H. H. Kohlman, Robert Patterson, A. A. Goodrich of the security company which had been out of his bond, and Franklin H. Head, who represented that the amount of the delinquency had been paid back to the board by Mrs. Graham. The resolution introduced by John C. Fetter told the story of the former secretary briefly. Five years ago, after having involved himself in unfortunate speculations, Graham departed, leaving a shortage of \$25,000. He left a wife and a small estate and three small children to care for, paid every cent of the shortage back, though it took her homestead, a gift from her parents at her wedding. She then joined her husband in exile. After years of wandering in foreign countries Mrs. Graham and her children, as well as Graham, have returned to Chicago. Mrs. Graham's mother, who is 74 years of age, is said to be failing in health and long for her daughter's return.

## FIND \$10,000 IN RECLUSE HOME.

Estate of Jersey Man Who Recently Died Thrown to \$500,000.

Gold, silver and bills amounting to more than \$10,000 have been found scattered about the home of Firman Dubel, who died recently at Burlington, N. J. For years Dubel had lived as a recluse, denying that he had any wealth other than the few dollars he carried about him. It is now estimated by relatives that his estate will amount to \$500,000. In a peck measure in a room in which there was countless rubbish there was \$17,000 and a cigar box held \$2,500 in gold. A thin book contained thirty-eight consecutive leaves of thirty-eight dollar bills. Old clothing in various trunks and closets had been used as receptacles for money. Dubel received a large estate from his ancestors, to whom, before the revolution, enormous grants of land were made by the English crown and later by the State of New Jersey. Some of the money was used for the death of the recluse brought to light scores of mortgages upon property of residents of the town and county for miles around. For years Dubel had lived on fare that caused his neighbors to wonder how he kept body and soul together. He had no faith in banks and invested his income as rapidly as it accumulated.

## FAMILY OF NINE PERISHED.

Lives Lost in Burning Home—Only Elder Son Survived.

Fire consumed the home of Frank Nowicki, a Polish migrant at Morris Run, Pa., and the entire family of nine, except the oldest son, aged 18, was either burned to death or smothered. The Nowickis lived in a log house on the outskirts of Morris Run. There were nine in the family. The father, who was a farmer, was killed. The mother and seven children perished. The family was asleep when the fire broke out. The fire was caused by a stove falling over and the burning coals set fire to the house. Nowicki was employed by the Morris Run Coal Mining Company. With his fellow miners he had been on strike since last April. Recently smelter broke out at Morris Run. Nowicki and his family were among the sufferers from the strike, but every member of the family recovered, and the quarantine had just been raised from their home.

## MONKEY RIVALS O'LEARY COW.

Starts a Fire that Threatens to Sweep Springfield, Mass.

Fire which destroyed the Springfield (Mass.) city hall, scorched the police station and a department store and threatened several business blocks was checked by the fire department. The fire started from a monkey, a pet of Mrs. O'Leary's cow. The monkey tipped over a kerosene lamp on the stage in the assembly hall, where a food fair was being held, and almost instantly the curtains and draperies were in a blaze and the exhibits were all on fire before the fire was checked. The loss was estimated at \$50,000. Fifty persons in the building had to run for their lives, and Mayor Dickson and several others barely escaped.

## Souvenir Coin to Be Returned.

The board of directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company have decided that the federal government be advised that the exposition company wishes to turn back for melting and re-minting 100,000 of the \$25,000 gold souvenir dollars coined for the world's fair. Only 40,000 have been sold, but the exposition company wishes to reserve 20,000 coins for future sales. The coins are sold for \$3 each.

## Fire in New Hampshire Town.

In the bitterest of winter weather the city of Berlin, N. H., fought a fire which threatened the entire business section and which before it was under control had destroyed Clement's opera house, back, the two Ogden blocks, a hotel, drug store and several smaller buildings. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

## Renominates Senator Burrows.

The renomination of United States Senator Julius Caesar Burrows for a third term was agreed upon by acclamation in joint caucus of the two houses of the Michigan Legislature. Theoretically the meeting was a Republican caucus, but there were no Democrats in the Legislature and consequently the caucus carries all the weight of an election.

## Mason Will Succeed Gowdy.

United States Consul General Frank H. Mason will be transferred to Paris after March 4, succeeding Consul General Gowdy, and will be succeeded in Berlin by Lewis J. Griffiths of Indiana, apolia. President Roosevelt has decided that Mr. Tower shall remain ambassador to Germany during his term.

## Great Storm Ties Up Traffic.

New York City and all the surrounding country was in the grasp of the most severe storm of the winter Wednesday. Traffic of all kinds was delayed, trolley lines were tied up and the streets, piled with great drifts, were practically impassable.

## BattleShip to Supreme.

The Navy Department in Washington has issued a statement summarizing the results of the sea trials for eastern war, in which it declared that the superiority of the battleship is absolute and that torpedo boats are declared to be weak instruments.

## Signs for Convict Labor.

The question of penitentiary labor contracts in Missouri has been settled on a basis by which the prison receipts from

this source will be increased at least \$20,000 annually. Most of the prison contracts have been made with the state and will be paid for the work of each male convict and forty cents a day for that of each female convict.

## SOCIETY ABOVE HER BAHES.

Man Alleges Wife Drugged Children So the Might Leave Them.

Charles W. Armstrong, a well-to-do Seattle business man, on the stand in the Superior Court testified that his wife, whom he is suing for a divorce, caused the death of their three children by dousing them with drugs to make them sleep, that she might attend to social duties. He added that he had been told in each instance by his physician that this was the cause of their death. In the day time when he was about the house he said if any of the babies wailed or cried Mrs. Armstrong was obliged to give them a dose of medicine to induce sleep and forced the stuff down the infant's throat until it lost consciousness. All of the children died within a few months after birth. "My wife never thought of leaving the house to make a call without putting her babe in a cot, in which it would remain until her return." On this testimony the decree was granted. Mrs. Armstrong is at the present time in the East, having separated from her husband. Whether or not action will be taken on the testimony the prosecuting attorney refuses to state.

## FINDS PHELPS' BODY IN RIVER.

Mystery of Capitalist's Disappearance from Battle Creek Solved.

The body of Nell S. Phelps, the capitalist of Battle Creek, Mich., who mysteriously disappeared in 1893, and who was later supposed to have been located in British Columbia, was found the other day, badly decomposed in the river in Battle Creek. The body was found lodged against a pile in the Battle Creek river near the place where Phelps was last seen alive the afternoon of his disappearance. Phelps was the proprietor of a sanatorium in Battle Creek bearing his name and was prominent in the food industry. In 1903 his affairs became involved and he was given a year in which to straighten out the tangle. He committed suicide while despondent over the loss of his fortune, which had been estimated at several millions, and the resultant troubles.

## TWENTY DIE IN BOAT EXPLOSION.

Boilers of Big Towboat Exploded on Ohio River.

One of the worst disasters on the Ohio river in years occurred almost opposite Huntington, W. Va., at 11 o'clock Tuesday night, when the boilers of the big towboat Defender exploded, killing at least twenty men of the boat's crew of twenty-eight and fatally wounding twenty-eight others. The explosion occurred just above the local wharf, the report being heard for miles. In a very few minutes the big steamer was a mass of flames, the fire spreading to the twenty barges in tow. The boat was in charge of Captain James Woodruff of Pittsburgh. He was killed in the explosion, but was later picked up by a passing party and taken to the Ohio shore. His injuries are not serious.

## CAN TRIED TO DOG EXPLODE.

Boys' Trick Wrecks Home and Two Are Badly Hurt.

Two boys, a battered tin can, a piece of string, a houseless dog, the mother of one of the boys and her infant—these were the dramatic personae in a lurid melodrama in Rush county, Indiana. The boys, George Gowdy and Cornelius Winslow, found the dog, an abandoned gas wail. With a piece of string they attached it to the tail of the dog. Mrs. Winslow opened the door, attracted by the howling of the dog. Enter dog. Explosion. Mrs. Winslow and infant buried through doorway, badly hurt. Two rooms demolished. Crib and furniture wrecked. Can contained nitroglycerin. Whereabouts of dog unknown. Damage \$5,000.

## Decides Against Iowa Liquor Law.

Express companies doing an interstate business may not be legally interfered with if they transport an abandoned dog from one commonwealth into another which has a prohibitory liquor law. This conclusion was reached by the Supreme Court of the United States in two decisions of interest to the people of Iowa. In both instances the court reversed the opinions of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

## Injured by "Black Hand" Bomb.

The explosion of a bomb against the door of a barber shop in First avenue, New York, followed the refusal of the proprietor, Sam Fessenden, to hand over \$500 demanded in letters signed "The Black Hand." The bomb was thrown from a passing wagon. Several passers-by were injured slightly.

## Eighteen Hurt in Trolley Crash.

January with passengers returning from Brooklyn theaters, two trolley cars came together in a rear-end collision in Joraleman street, New York, immediately below a shaft of the subway tunnel thirty-six feet deep. Eighteen persons were injured.

## Society Belle Is Killed.

Miss Muriel Hyman, 24 years old, prominent in Chicago society circles, was shot and almost instantly killed while chasing a rifle voluntarily to visit the southwestern part of the United States with a party of relatives on a hunting trip.

## Railroad Lites Age Limit.

That the New Haven railroad has canceled its 35 years age limit and in the future will employ men regardless of age is the announcement made at a recent meeting of the Boston lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

## Names Crockett's Successor.

Thomas K. Niederkirch of St. Louis, chairman of the Republican State central committee, was nominated for United States Senator to succeed Senator Crockett by the Republican legislative caucus.

## Czar Will Continue War.

The czar, after a council with his ministers, has decided that the war must be carried on with renewed energy and that Russia will need 200,000 fresh men to Kuropatkin's aid as soon as possible.

## Eight \$75,000 Fire in Cold.

With the thermometer at 23 degrees below zero, the entire fire department of Augusta, Me., fought a fire in cotton mill No. 1 of the Edwards Manufacturing Company. The loss is \$75,000.

## Durban Corrupts Corruption.

Governor Durban, of Indiana, in his message to the Legislature, declared the State reeks with political corruption and urges a crusade for purity.

## Morocco Makes Peace.

France and Morocco have settled their recent misunderstanding and the French minister at Tangier is proceeding to the court of the Sultan for an audience.

## Convicted of Sister's Murder.

James Gillepie was convicted at Ringling, Ind., of the murder of his wife sister and subsequently was sentenced to life imprisonment.



## There is a popular impression that the United States Senate is largely composed of men who have been in that body a very long time. If not running back a generation. This idea is dispelled by the facts which show that there are but 17 Senators who were in service prior to 1893. There are only 9 Senators who have served over 20 years. During the last few years a good many of the men who figured in national affairs during war times and in the 10-year period of reconstruction after the war have dropped out of public view from one reason or another.

Senator Allison is the pastor of the Senate, having begun his service in 1878. Next in length of service comes Senator Cockrell, with two years less to his credit, and third, Senator Morgan, who began his senatorial work in 1877, and his present term will not end until 1907, with his re-election practically assured. Then comes Senator Platt, of Connecticut, 1870; Hale, Hawley, Frye and Aldrich, 1881; Cullom, 1883; Teller and Berry, 1885; Bates, Daniel and Stewart, 1887; Gallinger, Hansborough and Proctor, 1891; Lodge and Perkins, 1893. All the balance came in 1893, or since that date. About half the members of the Senate have been sworn in during the past four years, and on the 4th of March the proportion of old Senators will be still smaller, as Senators Cockrell and Hawley will both be out of the Senate then.

After being in the courts for 12 years or more, the Fayerweather will case seems at last to have been settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the action of the executors and trustees in dividing the residuary estate among the 20 colleges named in Mr. Fayerweather's will was legal. Mr. Fayerweather was a New York leather merchant, who, to the surprise of the people of the city, left an estate valued at \$6,000,000. It had not been supposed that he was an unusually rich man—millions had been lavished in New York. The amount involved in the suits was \$5,000,000. Many of the most prominent lawyers in the country were employed in the several cases, as counsel for the colleges or the heirs at law.

The State Department has informed Mrs. Florence Maybrick's attorney that the British government has strong objections to his client going about the country on a lecture tour to "expose" the British penal system. The department made it clear to Mrs. Maybrick's lawyer that the scheme must be abandoned, and all her dates have been foregone. Mrs. Maybrick had planned a comprehensive tour. She had made a lucrative contract with a theatrical agent, and intended to devote her lectures to a discussion of the abuses of British prisons.

Unless something new unforeseen prevents, Secretary Hay's remaining in office to the end of President Roosevelt's coming term, he will have served in that position nearly eleven years, the longest period in the history of that office, for only three persons have served for eight years, and no one longer than that. Yet there is no other in our whole system of government in which continuity of plans and of policy is more important. Diplomacy cannot be hurried. The average term of Secretaries of State before Mr. Hay has been about three years.

The total vote for President at the last election, according to the canvass of the New York Times, based on official state returns, and on county returns where the state canvass was incomplete, was 12,533,619; while the vote cast in 1900, President Roosevelt received 7,040,550 against 5,693,891 for Mr. Parker, a plurality of 2,546,659. The vote for other candidates was as follows: Debs, Socialist, 332,877; Swallow, Prohibition, 248,411; Watson, People's party, 124,881; and Corrigan, Socialist Labor, 33,519.

An administration official declares that it is all nonsense about men refusing cabinet positions and congressional nominations on the sole score that it is too expensive to live in Washington. "Nine-tenths of them," he says, "not only live within their salaries, but save money. Some spend a great deal more than they receive from the government, and they can well afford to do so. Good formal dinners and similar entertainments can be given in the capital as cheaply as in any other place and at less cost than in many large cities."

Rural free delivery of the mails has been so extended that the service now costs about \$33,000,000 annually, and approximately 12,000,000 people receive the benefit of its facilities. Up to Oct. 1st, 27,138 rural routes had been established, and there were then 3,859 "letters" for new routes pending. These increased facilities contribute to the general increase in the receipts of the Postoffice Department by promoting a larger use of the mails.

The deadlier office of the United States receives 6,000,000 letters, written by almost as many different people and failing to reach their intended destinations owing to imperfect direction, or lack of stamps, etc. If you get no reply to letters you may know the reason. The safe way is to have printed letter heads with state and postoffice printed return, as many forget to give postoffice and State.

According to the Interstate Commerce Commission's annual report the railways in the United States during the past three years have killed 1,044 passengers and wounded 21,180. During the same period they have killed 5,835 employees and injured 76,977. This makes a total of 6,927 killed and 103,142 injured; 105,069 victims in all.

## THEODORE THOMAS DEAD.

Noted Conductor of the Chicago Orchestra Passes Away.

Theodore Thomas, the noted orchestra leader, died of pneumonia at his residence in Chicago early Wednesday. He was 70 years old. Death came at the hour of achieving his ambition of years, the establishment of the Chicago orchestra in a magnificent permanent home. Mr. Thomas lived to lead his orchestra in his four concerts in the great new hall built by popular subscription.

Theodore Thomas, who was the son of an expert violinist, was born at Eutaw, Missouri, Oct. 11, 1835. In 1845 his parents brought him to the United States, settling in New York City. Even at this early age the boy had created an impression as a violinist. A concert tour through the Southern cities in 1851 proved such a success that when Mr. Thomas returned to New York



THEODORE THOMAS.

he became one of the first violinists in concert and operatic performances during the engagements in America of Jenny Lind, Sontag, Grieg and other great opera singers.

The real beginning in Mr. Thomas' musical career was through a series of chamber concerts at New York during the years intervening between 1855 and 1872.

Since 1871, when he founded his first orchestra in New York, Theodore Thomas has been a commanding figure in the musical world. In New York, in Cincinnati and in Chicago he has conducted great orchestras and cultivated public taste. He has carried good music to every large city in the country. He brought the Wagnerian soloists to America in 1884 and inspired Americans with an understanding of "the music of the future." His death, just as the great music hall for which he had striven in Chicago was completed, shows the uncertainty of human life. His name will occupy a high niche in the temple of American art.

## THOUSANDS AT WHITE HOUSE.

New Year's Reception by President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt.

It took President Roosevelt three hours and twenty-six minutes Monday to greet 7,718 persons at the New Year's White House reception.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt, preceded by the President's aids and followed by the members of the cabinet and their wives, went immediately to their places in the blue room, upon coming at 11 a. m. Almost before they had taken their places the diplomatic corps, headed by the dean, Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, and Countess Cassini, were admitted. A large number of diplomats were present for the first time, having been appointed since last New Year's reception, and all of the seven ambassadors were present, except Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German ambassador, who has gone to visit his father in Saxony.

Miss Roosevelt dispensed the hospitalities of the blue room "behind the line," greeting and entertaining the guests, while the diplomats were being received, turning it into a reception for the corps as they returned the blue room by another door after having been presented to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

With Miss Roosevelt were her two elder brothers, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Kermit Roosevelt, who, with the four Great Statesmen, who are their guests, were presented to all the foreigners.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Marquis Ito of Japan holds a Yale degree.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale is one of the Trask lectures at Yale this year.

Stuart Culin has sent a carload of Indian relics from Zuni, N. M., to the Brooklyn Institute.

Alfred Bell's offer to found a professorship of colonial history at Oxford has been accepted.

Bora Kleniewski, a Polish countess, is a student at the Iowa State college and is taking a course in agronomy.

The son of Gov. Ahumada of Jalisco, one of the most important States of Mexico, has entered Harvard as a student.

The death of Dr. Thomas M. Brown, president of Lehigh university, removes one of the ablest educators the Middle States have produced.

Dr. Albrecht Penck, professor of physical geography at the University of Vienna, advocates the construction of a uniform map of the globe.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna has voted \$4,000 to Prof. Julius Weisner, who will study the light relations of the flora in Yellowstone Park.

Alfred Bell, the South African Crusader, promises an amount of money for educational purposes that threatens to rival the sums given away by Andrew Carnegie.

The Rev. Albion W. Knight, the non-chosen bishop of Cuba, is well fitted for this important post. He was born in Florida in 1839, and is a graduate of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn.

The two hundredth anniversary of the death of John Locke will be commemorated next Tuesday by the department of philosophy and psychology of Johns Hopkins university.

Miss Annie Mirelshand, daughter of a Prussian officer, recently received the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Heidelberg. Her dissertation was "The War of 1850, Bismarck, and Public Opinion in Germany."

Dr. William E. Huntington was inaugurated president of Boston university in Tremont temple, Boston, on Oct. 26. Among the speakers were Bishop Goodell, Gov. Bates, Mayor Collins and President Eliot of Harvard.

## CONGRESS.

When the House reconvened Wednesday after the holiday recess Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) submitted the report of the merchant marine committee, the minority being given until Friday to submit their views. Mr. Mann (Ill.) announced the death of his late colleague, William F. Mahoney of Illinois, and offered the customary resolutions, and as no further work of respect to the late member the House adjourned. There was a large attendance of Senators when the Senate was called to order. President pro tem, Frye being still absent, Senator Perkins presided. Mr. Platt (N. Y.) reported a resolution for the printing of 30,000 copies of the report of the committee of corporations, and accepted an amendment suggested by Mr. Bailey providing for printing with the report a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which he said the report criticized. Mr. Warren reported the omnibus claims bill and gave notice that he would call early consideration of the bill, which represents 1,000 claimants. Mr. Lovett introduced a bill for the regulation of corporations, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary. By a vote of 31 to 17 the Senate decided to consider the bill for creating the States of Oklahoma and New Mexico. During the discussion of the statehood bill the Senate adjourned out of respect to the minority of Congressmen Mahoney of Chicago.

The government's cotton statistics as prepared by the Agricultural Department and census bureau formed the subject of an extended discussion in the House Thursday. Representative Livingston of Georgia attacked the reliability of the government's estimates, and charged that the inaccuracy of the figures had created a panic in the cotton market. He called attention to the dissatisfaction which he said existed in the South over the government cotton statistics, and said that the press of that section was ready to demand the abolition of the statistical bureau of the Agricultural Department. The most serious question raised by Mr. Livingston, chairman of the committee on agriculture, to lay on the table the resolution presented by Mr. Livingston several weeks ago calling on the Secretary of Agriculture for information regarding the method of collecting cotton statistics. The motion to lay on the table prevailed, after Messrs. Burleson (Texas), Woodworth (N. Y.), Lovett (Maine) and Sims (Tenn.) had vigorously defended the government's estimates. The joint statehood bill, again occupied the major portion of the attention of the Senate, and Mr. Nelson completed his speech in support of it. The omnibus claims bill was read in part, but no effort was made to secure action on it. The statehood bill was passed. Resolving means for the promotion of army officers of the line while on duty in the ordnance department, and fixing the number of officers of all grades in that corps; providing for the reorganization of the medical department of the army creating a reserve corps and doing away with most of the contract surgeons.

A bill was passed by the Senate Friday authorizing the issue of absolute immunity to State educational institutions. The reading of the omnibus claims bill was completed. Mr. Bard of California spoke in opposition to the joint statehood bill on the ground that the people of Arizona and New Mexico do not desire union. Mr. Tillman also opposed union of the territories, saying it would subject the people of New Mexico to domination of Mexicans and "greasers." Adjourned until Monday. In the House the bill to revise the laws relating to steam vessels was recommittees. The fortifications appropriation bill was passed after debate in which Mr. Littauer of New York explained the provisions of the measure and Mr. H. H. Rogers of New York criticized it, attacking President Roosevelt as "wasting to hold himself up as the counterpart of William III, the great war-pund." Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania spoke in favor of his bill for the establishment of the whaling post in the District of Columbia. Adjourned until Monday.

## In the National Capital.

All thought of railroad legislation at this session is abandoned.

The Supreme Court decides that a West Point cadet is no army officer.

Bill introduced fixating reducing naval cost and subsidy for the merchant marine.

The arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been signed.

The United States



# PORT ARTHUR TAKEN BY THE JAPS

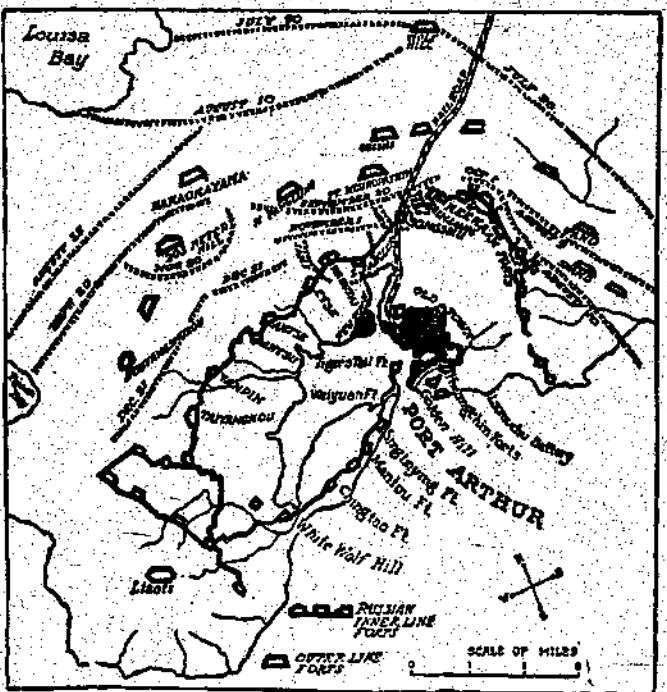
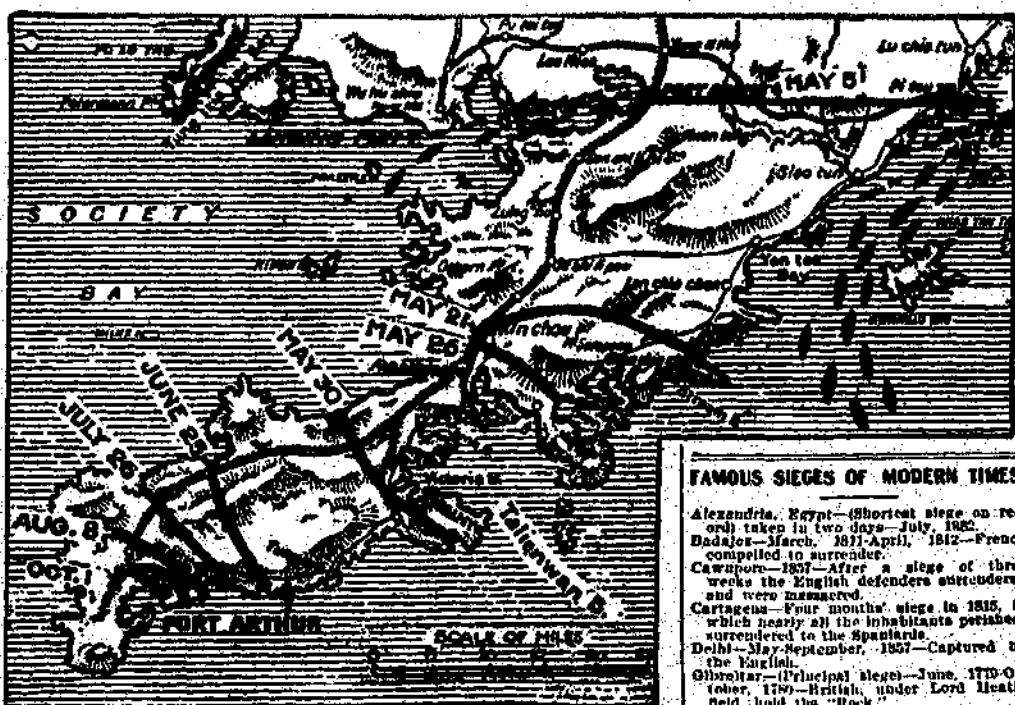
Port Arthur has surrendered. Exhausted by months of almost constant fighting, decimated by disease and casualties and hopelessly sealed in its rock fortress, the gallant garrison yielded to its gallant besiegers and the end is now written of the most dramatic war incident of modern times.

Port Arthur surrendered at 9 o'clock Sunday night. The capitulation was preceded by a letter from General Stoessel to General Nogai, asking under what terms he would be allowed to turn over the stronghold and his troops. Nogai's demands were agreed to.

The fall of the fortress was preceded by an attack on the main chain of forts, in which there was a terrific explosion, followed by the upheaval of a huge pillar of earth and stones. A mine had been successfully exploded at the northeast corner of the main defense, which, in its collapse, buried a number of the devoted garrison. A second explosion was heard directly afterward from the interior of the fort, and a Japanese storming party, which had been held in readiness, at once dashed into the breach. They threw showers of their deadly little hand grenades over the wall, and amid the smoke and confusion caused by them the Japanese poured headlong into the shattered works. The survivors of the garrison were quickly overpowered. General Stoessel then offered to surrender, and at 9 o'clock Sunday night all of the forts were occupied.

The news that the Russian forces at Port Arthur have surrendered follows upon a month of reverses. The siege began almost with the firing of the first gun in the war, now nearly eleven months ago, and when perhaps the greatest stronghold in the world was garmented by 40,000 Russian soldiers, supported by a formidable squadron of modern battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats. These warships have been destroyed or dispersed until only a few torpedo boats remain in the harbor. The garrison had been reduced to about 15,000 men.

On Dec. 4 High 203-Meter hill, one of the most commanding positions in the series of forts held by the Russians, was captured by the Japanese after a severe fight, in which the loss



HOW JAPANESE CAPTURED PORT ARTHUR.

The top map shows how the Japanese lines advanced by miles to the gates of Port Arthur, the lower how they forced their way foot by foot after they encountered the resistance of the forts.

## DEATH GRAPPLE BEFORE PORT ARTHUR.



HAND GRENADES AND BAYONETS WERE USED.

The Russian naval officers who escaped to Chee-Foo just before the surrender of General Stoessel gave a vivid picture of the terrible struggle that took place in the casemates of the beleaguered fortress in the last five days of the siege. Hand grenades were used in great part by both sides and proved highly destructive of life. The Russian soldiers had no ammunition for their rifles and were compelled to rely on a hand-to-hand struggle in which the bayonet was the instrument of death. The fighting during these five days was almost uninterrupted, the pitiful band of Russian defenders getting neither sleep nor rest. Finally their condition became such that they could no longer hear the orders of their chiefs and could not see the bayonets clutched in their hands.

## STOESSEL'S OFFER TO SURRENDER AND NOGAI'S REPLY.

At 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon a Russian bearer of a flag of truce went into the first line of the Japanese position before Port Arthur and handed a letter to the Japanese officers, containing an offer to surrender, as follows: "Judging by the general condition of the whole line of hostile positions held by you, I find further resistance at Port Arthur useless, and for the purpose of preventing needless sacrifice of lives, I propose to hold negotiations with reference to capitulation. "Should you consent to the same, you will please appoint commissioners for discussing the order and conditions regarding capitulation, and also appoint a place for such commissioners to meet the same appointed by me. "I take this opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my respect. STOESSEL."

The Japanese acceptance was returned in the following words: "I have the honor to reply to your proposal to hold negotiations regarding the conditions and order of capitulation. For this purpose I have appointed as commissioner Major General Ilich, chief of staff of our army. He will be accompanied by some staff officers and civil officials. They will meet your commissioners Jan. 2, noon, at Shishihyung. The commissioners of both parties will be empowered to sign a convention for the capitulation without waiting for ratification. And cause the same to take immediate effect. Authorization for such plenipotentiary powers shall be signed by the highest officer of both the negotiating parties, and the same shall be exchanged by the respective commissioners. I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my respect. "NOGAI."

## MICHIGAN MATTERS.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

**Judge Refuses to Marry Woman "with a Past"**—Clerks in Lansing disappointed—Munroe Merchant to Take Faithful Employee Into Partnership.

Although the witnesses had been summoned, the license obtained and all arrangements made for the marriage of Mrs. Pauline Keller, who was formerly Mrs. Pauline Schwartz of Milwaukee, and George Bradley, Judge Emil Glaser refused to marry the couple in Escanaba. Mrs. Keller was married there two years ago to Stephen Keller of Gladstone, who was killed by lightning at their home this summer. Two months after her marriage to Keller her first husband, Otto Schwartz of Milwaukee, came to Escanaba and made a charge of bigamy against her former wife, claiming that she had obtained an divorce from him. After being postponed several times the case was dropped. When Mrs. Keller, with prospective husband No. 2, appeared before the judge he refused to perform the ceremony.

**Clerks Are Made Happy.** Twenty-three employees of the Secretary of State's regular staff in Lansing received notice from Secretary-elect Prescott that they had been reappointed to clerkship in the department. Seventeen employees of the branch were also notified that they would be employed temporarily under the new regime. It is understood that most of the clerks on the regular force will remain, but that the temporary force will be reduced gradually. One important change in the head of a division is foreseen.

**Takes Employee Into Partnership.** In 1833 Louis Friedberg started a retail clothing store in Monroe and upon his demise the business was carried on by his son Benjamin. It is authoritatively announced that Mr. Friedberg will take into partnership the firm of his faithful and trusted employees, William Markert, who has been with him for six years, and William Heli, who was with him twenty-one years. Mr. Friedberg is a lawyer in the co-operation of employer and employee.

**Kills One, Injures Many.** The recent blizzard caused one death, numerous accidents and paralyzed business generally around Calumet. In a head-on collision between two locomotives on the Meigs and Torch Lake railroad of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, near the town of Calumet, Calumet and Hecla Mining Company locomotive No. 100 was killed and Fireman Patrick Chalky was seriously injured. Two locomotives were derailed while backing onto the Copper Range railroad, blocking traffic all day.

**Conductor Loses Company's Money.** Conductor Pauland of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Short Line electric, the other day had the misfortune to lose \$58 which belonged to the company. It is said that after he made the last trip that night he placed the money in his satchel, but left the same in the power of the porter. The porter was immediately notified, but have been unable to find any clue to the guilty ones.

**State Officers Inaugurated.** In the presence of an unusually large concourse of citizens gathered from all sections of the State the State officials elected last November were inaugurated at the capitol in Lansing Monday afternoon. The exercises were presided over by Justice John T. Hille. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Moore of the Supreme Court, who made an address.

**Governor Ousts Coroner.** Gov. Bliss has removed Otto T. Tompkins, one of the Wayne county coroners, from office for official misconduct in collecting illegal fees for holding inquests. John T. Hoffman, the other coroner, is at present on trial in Detroit on a similar charge.

**Wichita Coroner.** Robbing a victim of the role of skating rone, and a new risk will be built there soon.

A Leonard man has captured eleven skunks from one hole. He has refused \$10 for the bunch.

The bank building at Motomora recently wrecked by burglars has been thoroughly repaired and a new screw, safe placed therein.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Lotus Creamery Co. at Vicksburg, the capital stock was increased from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

Herman Kaiser, 11 years old, was killed while at work in his father's sawmill at Vicksburg. He was caught in a belt and crushed to death.

The new Grand Trunk and G. R. & L. break depot has been completed at Vicksburg and the offices have been moved from the old structure into the new.

The \$5,000 damage suit brought by Harry Brown of Lee township against Isaac E. Evans of the same township, ended in the Circuit Court in Allegan, after being on trial for a week. The jury gave a verdict of \$1,025.

Evans was formerly a minister and is now supervisor of his township.

Gov. Bliss made a present of a parole to Corrie Edwin T. Bennett, the Bay City newspaper man convicted three years ago of manslaughter and sentenced to seven years in Jackson prison. A pathetic feature of Bennett's case is the fact that his aged mother, who is 87 years old and completely blind, does not know that her son has been in prison.

Bennett was convicted in connection with the death of Agnes Elbertson, who died in Bay City.

Young Adams, the 17-year-old Battle Creek boy for whose body the police have been dragging Spring Lake, was found at Vicksburg. Constable Baker brought the truant home.

Work will soon begin on Jouserville's new \$100,000 opera house. It is said of a Waterloo man that he "bouts" of forty-seven distinct cancers. The Farmers' State Bank of Alto, capital \$250,000, has been authorized by the State banking department to do business.

Magway county is just waking up to the value of good roads and efforts are being made to improve the highways of the county.

Omaway merchants are complaining of the Christmas trade. It is the first grumble that has appeared throughout the State this season.

During the past year new buildings have been erected in Ypsilanti, amounting to over \$120,000, while city improvements aggregating about \$50,000 have been made by the various boards.

Oscoda county fruit growers are proud of the fact that one of their number, Bouton, Gebhart, was awarded several prizes at the St. Louis exposition, in competition with a number of other counties of the State.

Reuben Whitney of Rochester was instantly killed by a construction car of a Detroit United railway. He attempted to cross the track in front of the car and the car struck him, breaking his neck and fracturing his skull.

A Newbury man who had been the victim of a clothes thief several times, finally took up a shotgun and connected with a steam electric car, and now he doesn't fear to leave his washing out all night without keeping watch over it.

Murderer George Hearse did not kill his wife and child, as was feared by his neighbors, near Memphis. The officers have information that the woman went away about six weeks ago with a man named "Bite" and took the fifth girl along. She is now believed to be near Grayling, where she had relatives.

A Lansing young woman took an incandescent light bulb attached to a drop light to bed with her the other night to warm the shirley sheets. It was a bright idea, and while she was warmly congratulating herself upon the success of the plan her enthusiasm was suddenly cooled by a feeling of excessive heat, and she found it necessary to add a dash of water from the water pitcher in order to quench the thirst of a small blaze that started in the sheets.

A scientific that has been perpetrated in Calumet and Menominee counties has come to light in Kalamazoo. Men claiming to represent the Fletcher Sanitarium of Kalamazoo have been soliciting business from people in that section and receiving notes ranging from \$100 to \$500 as advance payments for treatment. A woman presented herself at the sanitarium, but on learning that she had been made a dupe of, refused to give her name. Officials of the sanitarium have started an investigation.

The St. Louis exposition commission met at the Governor's office in Lansing the other day and went over its accounts. The commission had expended the entire appropriation of \$200,000, and will require a small allowance from the Legislature in order to publish a report. At the commission could be permitted to use the money from the sale of the State building at St. Louis, a very small sum will be required to publish the report. The commission is well satisfied with Michigan's showing at the fair.

After living two years in the power of his wife, who relatives claimed for a division of his property, the remains of John May, a somewhat eccentric and well-to-do citizen who lived in Mount Pleasant, Mich., are to be buried in a suitable cemetery in a monument appropriately inscribed to be set up at the graves. The attendant expenses are to be taken from the estate left by the deceased. Probate Judge Knight some time ago notified the claimants that the property would not be divided until the remains of the deceased had been given burial in accordance with his dying wishes in life. After waiting in vain for the relatives to act upon his suggestion Judge Knight ordered the administrators of the estate to purchase a lot and a monument and proceed with the interment.

Charles Joslyn, a girl widow, has confessed the police say, that she murdered her husband, William Joslyn, who died at their home in Wheatfield, Mich., about five years ago. She was charged with the murder of her husband, which had been brought her by Isaac Swan, a farm hand, their plan being to marry when her husband was out of the way. For two weeks the woman declares she gave doses of the drug to Joslyn before it resulted fatally. Mrs. Joslyn was brought to the jail in Mason and with her were her children, 5 and 3 years old. Her arrest followed the discovery of the man's body and the finding of evidences of the drug in the stomach. "I gave him some—A little bit in coffee at first," the woman is said to have confessed. "After a few days he got sick and I gave him larger doses in lemonade and other drinks." Swan is being sought by the police.

Miss Aggie Harrison, aged 25 years, whose home is in Detroit, is dead at the morgue in St. Louis, Mo., from the effects of a powder, believed to have been dropped upon her while she was in a room at Daniel's hotel. Albert Clinton, 28 years old, of Tremont, Tenn., who was with her when she swallowed the powder, is under arrest. Clinton says she swallowed something, but did not think it would do her any harm. According to the police, he was under the impression before he called a physician and by that time the poison had taken effect to such an extent there was little chance for the city hospital doctors to save her life. Miss Harrison had been employed at the world's fair. She told her husband that she was to have been married to a "Chittum," but that the wedding was postponed. "Chittum," who has been employed as a street car conductor, said that the girl had several times threatened to kill herself because another man had left the city without marrying her.

Anyone at Brooklyn can now afford to hurry along the fire in the morning with kerosene—if he wants to take such a risk—for the price of kerosene has dropped four cents in the village. The Standard Oil is trying to get an independent company out of the district.

Mrs. Loren Atwater of Shioleburg suffered a cold in the morning being out and tongue from the explosion of her false teeth. She heated her face to relieve neuralgia and then suddenly placed a piece of ice in her mouth. A physician says the sudden change of temperature caused the accident.

The storm on Lake Michigan completely demolished the lighthouse at Macdew Island, and washed away seventy feet of the lighthouse pier. The numerous rocks along the bay have suffered heavily.

An Elmer township, Sanilac county, woman is a lunatic from the other day and, after getting the breakfast and washing the dishes, she went into the field and husked fifty bushels of corn. That was all she did before noon. Forty-one bushels failed from grain to a golden hue under her rapid manipulation. She ought to have a medal.

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



### One Hundred Years Ago.

The first benefit to the United States resulting from the war between England and Spain was the opening of the port of Havana to American vessels.

Stocks had risen 2 and 4 per cent in London owing to France's overtures for peace.

The exportation of corn was prohibited from the Swedish and Prussian ports.

The contemplated siege of Gibraltar by the French and Spanish fleets was decided on positively.

Pompey authorized the Pope to invite all the bishops and clergy, who formerly took the constitutional oath, to abjure its obligations.

The Spanish Governor of Mexico sent to Spain for aid to suppress serious disturbances in that colony.

English ships captured a Spanish vessel with \$200,000 and a valuable cargo of indigo.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

Wine duties in Prussia were reduced one-half, as the vintage had been scarce the previous year.

A proclamation was issued by General Bolivar convoking a constituent congress at Bogota to form a constitution for Colombia.

Raised printing for the blind was invented by Charles Barbier, a Frenchman.

The term "Philistines" was applied by the Liberal party of Germany to the Conservatives.

Methodism was introduced into Germany.

General Guerrero resigned the presidency of Mexico. The new government settled under Bustamante, the former vice president.

Fifty Years Ago.

The French Chamber passed a law authorizing a loan of 500,000,000 francs.

The cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, New York, were united under one municipal government and called Brooklyn.

A special message from the President was read in Congress, explaining his reasons for vetoing the river and harbor bill.

General Castilla defeated President Echegaray and entered Lima in triumph.

The English admiral Fanshawe was making vigorous efforts to stop the slave trade in Cuba.

Prussia decided to open its coasting trade to England.

Forty Years Ago.

The Juarez government of Mexico offered a large bounty to volunteers from other countries who would enter its service.

Hood, having been forced to evacuate Decatur, Ala., by General Sherman, who occupied the town, was being closely pressed on his retreat.

At a mass meeting of Chicago citizens a committee of thirty was named to devise methods of cleansing the Chicago River.

The trial by court martial of several persons arrested in Chicago for treason commenced at Cincinnati.

Thirty Years Ago.

Garibaldi refused the pension granted him by the Italian Parliament because of the low condition of the nation's finances.

A wage conference between anthracite operators and miners at Hazleton, Pa., resulted in a disagreement and a coal strike was threatened.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company refused to renew an agreement with the other roads entering Chicago, which had been in force a year, prohibiting the issuing of free passes.

General Sheridan assumed command of the Department of the Gulf at New Orleans and made plans to suppress the lawlessness in Louisiana, due to rival claimants to the State Government.

The Pin Indians were reported to be on the warpath in Indian Territory, and Vinita citizens believed the sacking of the town was imminent.

Alphonso XII. was proclaimed King of Spain.

Twenty Years Ago.

Earthquake shocks were experienced in Austria, Spain, and other portions of Europe.

A Pittsburgh newspaper, after explaining who he was, quoted Andrew Carnegie as favoring socialism.



## Crawford Avalanche.

Published by Crawford & Co., Publishers.  
B. F. Crawford, Editor and Proprietor.  
NATHAN OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
One Year, \$1.00  
Six Months, .50  
Three Months, .25  
Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

### OYSTERING ON PACIFIC COAST

Culture in Several Days Is Successful—How It Is Done.

It is a boast of the people of the Pacific coast States that somewhere in their specially favored section of God's green earth they can raise anything that is produced anywhere else in the world. There may be exceptions, says the Pacific Monthly, but the oyster is not one of them. If the average inhabitant of the East or Middle West were to be approached with the query, Do oysters grow in the Pacific Ocean? the answer would probably be no. Indeed, very few of the Californians, Oregonians and Washingtonians themselves realize to what an extent the oyster-raising industry is being carried on.

Among the leading points where the oyster is being grown the bays about San Francisco, Yaquina and Netarts in Oregon, Shoalwater and Olympia in Washington must be noted. Probably the earliest oysterling on this coast was done at San Francisco away back before the days of the '40s. In 1851 six men from San Francisco chartered the schooner Robert Bruce and set sail for Shoalwater Bay, Wash., some twenty miles above the mouth of the Columbia. They were convinced from Indian reports and otherwise that oysters were abundant there, and this they found to be true.

Coming to anchor on the north shore of the bay, at a point later called Bruceport, they began to lay claim to "long" a shipload of the bay's best, but the ship's cook fell out with the company and in an evil hour set the schooner afloat that he might work his spite upon Captain Tedlow and his crew. Among the men that came on the Bruce, John S. Morgan has been most successful. For years he lived in the old village of Oysterville, across the beautiful bay where he saw his first venture go up in smoke. San Francisco now numbers him among her many millionaires.

### LAW AS TO COST OF LIVING.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale Discusses "The Cost of Living."

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, lecturing in Philadelphia on "How to Regulate Expenses" and "How to Dress," said Engel had carefully studied expenses, according to the New York World, and his three laws are:

1. That the greater the income of any person or family, the smaller the relative percentage of the outlay for subsistence.
2. That the percentage of expense for clothing is approximately the same, whatever the income.
3. That the percentage of outlay for lodging, rent, fuel or light is invariably the same, whatever the income.

As to the clothing there must be a decent regard for the opinions of mankind along with a determination not to be wholly subservient to them. The cost of clothing to the workman is from 7 per cent to 10 per cent of his income, the average in Massachusetts being 13 per cent. In Germany the average is 18 per cent, and in Illinois 21.

Then there is the question of how much of one's income to devote to other people in the social life. That must depend on a person's own consciousness and circumstances. There is also the problem of contributions to charity.

Dr. Hale read the principle enunciated by St. Basil, that for every expenditure in amusements we ought to make a corresponding contribution to the improvement of society and in the interest of the offspring, for when we do that we have a right to our amusements; otherwise we have no right to them.

### TEA-DRINKING BY CHILDREN.

Prevalent Among Those of Poor Who Cannot Afford Milk.

It has been stated by physicians that the practice of tea drinking among the children of the poor is very prevalent, says the Detroit News-Tribune. Even little ones less than 2 years old are given tea to drink three times a day. The reason for this is that the parents are not able to buy milk for the children, and thinking that they must have something to drink besides water, ignorantly give them tea, never realizing the disastrous results that may follow to the growing child in the way of nervousness and other troubles.

Physicians who work among the poor are discouraging this practice as far as possible and advising water as a beverage, either cold or hot, with a little milk added, making that drink known in many families as "cambrie tea." Women, too, who know better than to give tea to babies, might do much good by instructing those who do not know better; not in any intrusive way, but by perhaps saying: "My doctor says it is harmful to give children tea, so I have stopped it altogether." And the ignorant women, with the doctor's opinion placed before them, will more often than not listen and profit by it for they have much confidence in a physician.

### Testing the Richness of Milk.

Dairymen should have been experimenting for the purpose of determining which yield of milk the morning or evening is the richer of the two. The decision was in favor of the evening milk being the richer, both for butter and cheese-making qualities. The milk of cows fed on ground feed in winter was richer than that produced by the same cows from grass in the summer.

It is said that nothing makes an animal so much as to have a run down and back at him, when he is running along contentedly, and possibly being admired.

### DRUGS S-O-F FOR HEADACHE

Has Afforded Temporary Relief, but Weakens Heart and Nerves.

Although various causes have been found to weaken the heart, there can be no question that one potent influence has been the indiscriminate use of headache powders.

It may be said, with little fear of contradiction from those who know the facts, that if a cast iron law forbidding the use of any drug whatever in the treatment of headache would be enacted and enforced there would be much less misery for the coming generation than there is for this.

A sufferer from repeated headaches who has found a means of relief in "headache powders" or other even less harmful drug may dispute this assertion, but the victims of some drug habit or the friends of one whose head, poisoned by acetanilid or aspirin, has suddenly ceased to beat before its time will look at this matter from another point of view entirely.

During the Spanish war numbers of recruits were rejected because of a weak heart, and in the epidemic of pneumonia which ravaged the country last winter an unusual number of deaths occurred from failure of the heart to meet the added strain.

In all cases of habitual headache recurring periodically a physician must, of course, be consulted that he may find the cause—eye strain, disease in the ears, nose, stomach or other more distant organs—and remove it if possible. But the separate attacks of headache have to be relieved, if very severe, and in these cases it is better not to resort to drugs, unless the drugs are taken under the special guidance of the physician. In the congestive headache, marked by throbbing, and made worse by stooping or lying down, a cold towel or an ice bag applied to the head, a hot water bag to the spine, a mustard plaster to the back of the neck or to the inner side of the thighs or a hot mustard foot bath—one or more—will often give relief when many drugs fail.

In the anemic form of headache, marked by pallor, in which the pain is made less severe by lying down, massage of the head or the application of warm cloths to the head and face will often be found grateful. A threatened bilious headache may sometimes be ward off by a dose of epsom salts, as may other headaches due to "auto-intoxication," and one due to overuse of the eyes or eye strain will usually, if taken at the moment of the first warning, be arrested or mitigated by closing the book and going for a walk.—Chicago Chronicle.

### EARTH'S AGE AND RADIUM.

Study of Strange Substance Raises New Questions on Subject.

A study of radium and its properties has resulted in the raising of new questions as to the earth's age, says World's Herald. It is believed by the scientists that radium is matter and possibly even original matter undergoing disintegration. Other elements, such as iron, copper and gold, may have experienced a similar disintegration in the infinite past, or may now be undergoing it, yet so slowly that the phenomenon cannot be perceived.

In this process radium gives off an amount of energy unparalleled elsewhere, thousands of times greater than any chemical reaction. But there appears to be almost no diminution in the substance itself. Sir William Ramsay estimates that the energy existing in a pound or two of radium would probably continue to manifest itself for a period of 24,000 years. There is some reason for assuming that the earth's internal heat may be due, in part at least, to the presence in its interior of radio-active substances. Lord Kelvin has estimated that the age of the earth could not exceed 100,000,000 years, with the greater possibility in favor of 20,000,000 years; this conclusion being based upon the time required for a globe of the earth's mass to cool to the present condition. If, however, it is assumed that the internal heat is due to other causes than those connected with the primordial condition of the earth, the limits are determined by Lord Kelvin may be extended indefinitely. This would accord with the opinion of many geologists who think that even the maximum of 100,000,000 years is too short a period to measure the evolution of life on the globe.

### EVOLUTION OF HOUSE-HEATING.

From Boilers in the Living Rooms to the Dangerous Section Draft.

In the primitive fireplace the smoke was supposed to pass through an opening in the roof, but falling in this, says County Life in America, it escaped, with the occupants, through the handiest side opening. The middle ages set the hearth against the wall and built a projecting hood of brick or stone above it to carry off the smoke. Gradually the fireplace was built with two flanking jambs, which supported it, and thus the present form of fireplace was evolved. As the armorial bearing was a prominent feature of decoration in these times, its embodiment in the treatment of the fireplace became common and the already important fireplace became the central feature of the room. At a later period the fireplace was let into the wall, as is the common form to-day.

At first the fireplace opening was of small dimensions, but, on the theory that the larger opening meant an increase of heat, it was enlarged to great size. Then, when the tendency to draw children and furniture up the chimney or let in all the outside cold through the enormous opening found little hindrance in the iron doors employed to remedy the defect, they went back to the smaller opening as a relief.

### World's Most Costly Tomb.

The most costly tomb in existence is that which was erected to the memory of Mahomet. The diamonds and rubies used in the decorations alone are valued at \$10,000,000.

### Meaning of Japan.

The word Japan comes from the Portuguese pronunciation of the Japanese characters "ai-hon," meaning the land of the rising sun.

### Short Name for Village.

There is at least one place in the world the name of which has no vowels in it. That place is the village of Ws, near Paris.

### Deluded Viennese.

The treasure hunting "craze" has invaded Vienna, and thousands of Viennese are now digging all over the place.

### Christian Churches in Japan.

There are nearly five hundred Christian churches in Japan and over one thousand missionaries.

### CIRCUS WALKAWAY MONEY.

Perquisite of the Ticket Seller Amounts to a Considerable Sum.

"The best snap with any show is that of selling tickets," said the veteran circus man. "Give me the walk-away money of any good sized show and I care not who gets the big salaries. The walkaway money is the carrying pile of coin that is left behind by the busy man who forgets about having change coming to him, and it amounts to many dollars in the course of a month. With even the smallest shows it amounts to considerable, and with the big ones it will go as high as \$25 a performance sometimes."

"On nearly every occasion when a show is in town some fellow will go home more and change that he was short-changed, when the fact is he was at fault himself. There is always a snail at the wagon, and when a man sticks a dollar inside the window he is in a hurry to get inside the big tent and see the animals."

"He will either grab the change at the same time he gets his ticket or he will walk away and leave it behind. If he doesn't return with a 'boller' the money is shoved to one side in the walkaway pile and goes into the ticket man's pocket after the sale is over. The walkaway is a perquisite of the ticket seller, because when there is any shortage, when the tickets at the door do not correspond with the cash on hand, he makes good."

"The West is the rich field for the ticket seller. Out at Graple Creek \$20 gold pieces are more plentiful than dollars, and there have been times in that region when the walkaway money amounted to as much as \$150 a day."

"The miners will all turn out to a show and they all pay in gold. A man will come up, slay down a \$20 gold piece, and walk away without his change, because his attention is momentarily attracted by a conversation or a call from a friend. One or two come back and make a yelp and their money is promptly handed out to them."

"With a big show the walkaway from this source will run up to an average of nearly \$50 a day. If a man comes around and puts a kick about being short-changed he cannot get up an argument with the ticket seller. His orders are that as long as he has any walkaway money in sight he is to shut out."

"Of course, if there has been none left behind at that particular performance the ticket seller is turned down, because he is known to be a liar, but as a general proposition a man who wants to be for half a dollar can make it pay by backing up to a ticket seller after a lively rush for tickets."—New York Sun.

### GROWTH OF TELEPHONE.

Number of Messages in 1904 Estimated at 5,000,000,000.

From a modest beginning, twenty-five years ago, to the place which the telephone occupies in the world's life to-day, says Cent Per Cent, is a growth of which the mind can form no adequate conception from mere figures, but it is a low estimate to place the number of messages exchanged in the United States in 1904 at 5,000,000,000, for that was the amount of 1902. The Cleveland Finance cuts that number to half in order to exclude all but business messages, and then estimates the time saved on 2,500,000,000 messages, over all other forms of communication, at ten minutes each, in order to ascertain the amount of time saved in the year 1902, and reaches a total of 25,000,000,000 minutes, or 416,666,666 hours, or 17,361,111 days, or 4,830 years.

The profits on the telephone business in America are placed approximately at the annual figure of \$50,000,000, one-half of which at least will be saved by the semi-automatic telephone exchange that is now being introduced; but in order to get a just conception of the value of such an invention, we must add the enormous amount of additional time which will be saved at each end of the line, that is, by the doing away with the services of so many operators in the exchange, and the elimination of the now necessary waiting by the subscriber in his office.

### HOW SHE KEEPS YOUNG.

She eats three warm meals at regular hours.

She never rides where she can walk the distance comfortably.

She takes fifteen quiet minutes in a darkened room after luncheon.

She doesn't waste her vitality in superfluous and energetic talking.

She is careful to spend at least a half-hour every day in the open air.

She sleeps eight hours, and as often as possible two of them before midnight.

She begins each day with a cold bath, followed by a glass of cold or hot water.

She is neither self-centered nor family-centered, but has a few fresh outside interests to keep her alive and thoughtful.

She never lets herself mourn over the past, nor worry about the future, but makes the best of the present and keeps sweet and cheerful.

World's Most Costly Tomb.

The most costly tomb in existence is that which was erected to the memory of Mahomet. The diamonds and rubies used in the decorations alone are valued at \$10,000,000.

Meaning of Japan.

The word Japan comes from the Portuguese pronunciation of the Japanese characters "ai-hon," meaning the land of the rising sun.

Short Name for Village.

There is at least one place in the world the name of which has no vowels in it. That place is the village of Ws, near Paris.

Deluded Viennese.

The treasure hunting "craze" has invaded Vienna, and thousands of Viennese are now digging all over the place.

Christian Churches in Japan.

There are nearly five hundred Christian churches in Japan and over one thousand missionaries.

### JOHN GILLIES' PHILOSOPHY.

Winning is a Great Advantage, but I never saw one yet who could expect to win gracefully.

The man who never makes any blunders is a very clever piece of machinery, that's all.

Our passions, if they are well managed, are the best gifts we have received from the Creator.

There is nothing so scarce as originality; even an original phool would be a great relief just now.

I know of men whose word is better than their bond. These fellows I call the knights errants in honesty.

No man has ever yet known so wise as to know how much he has himself, and how little he has his neighbor.

What a disgusted and disappointed race of knitters we should be if we could only "see ourselves as others see us."

Our reason and our passions are the two best things given us, and he who has no passions will as well have no reason.

There is nothing the human brain accepts more greedily than flattery, and nothing it ought to be more ashamed of.

One great reason why philosophy and philanthropy so often fails is because so much of it is spent on the world, and so little on ourselves.

Nature has taught us our love of variety; she has it so well herself that she seldom, if ever, has made even 2 stockway klums just alike.

I am more interested in the vices of mankind than I am in their virtues. Their vices need charity; their virtues will take care of themselves.

My dear friend, as strange as it may seem to you, mankind would rather see you fail than succeed, because they would rather pity than admire.

You can argue a man out of his opinions, and even out of his religion, but you can't out of the color or his necktie or the sequence of his boots.

There is nothing cheaper than bad spelling, and if it is such an element of success as some shrewd critics have discovered, they owe it to their ails and ailments to adopt it at once, and become rich and famous.

The new ride has a maximum fighting range of 4,781 yards, or more than two and a half miles.

The St. Louis Exposition awarded California 20 grand prizes, 140 gold medals, 190 silver and 40 bronze, thus leading all the States.

Charles M. Schwab is quoted as saying that he "will make the Bethlehem plant the greatest armor plate and gun forging factory in the world."

A ship at Tacoma was recently loaded with 124,857 bushels of wheat in seventeen hours. This is an average of 7,344 bushels an hour, a record-breaking one.

It is estimated that Chicago has more than 7,000 enrolled students who are devoting their efforts to the study of the pictorial and plastic arts. No other city in the world has an art museum so well attended as the art museum of Chicago.

The Avenue des Champs-Elysees, Paris, is to be extended to the foot of St. Germain at a cost of \$2,000,000. The avenue will then be about eight miles long and 135 feet wide. In the middle of it will be an electric railway, and at each side of the railway will be tracks for motor cars, cycles, horse vehicles and pedestrians.

The most accurate clock in the world is in the basement of the Berlin Observatory, and has been running since 1867, when it was set up by Prof. Foerster. It has often run for three months at a time with a daily deviation of not more than five hundredths of a second. But it is not accurate enough to suit astronomers, and the clock is soon to be put in an airtight underground room.—New York Tribune.

### HOW SHE KEEPS YOUNG.

She eats three warm meals at regular hours.

She never rides where she can walk the distance comfortably.

She takes fifteen quiet minutes in a darkened room after luncheon.

She doesn't waste her vitality in superfluous and energetic talking.

She is careful to spend at least a half-hour every day in the open air.

She sleeps eight hours, and as often as possible two of them before midnight.

She begins each day with a cold bath, followed by a glass of cold or hot water.

She is neither self-centered nor family-centered, but has a few fresh outside interests to keep her alive and thoughtful.

She never lets herself mourn over the past, nor worry about the future, but makes the best of the present and keeps sweet and cheerful.

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### Go TO

Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

Furnishing Goods,

Groceries, Shoes,

Hardware, Flour, Feed.

Also Dealers in

Logs, Lumber, Shingle, Laths,

Paint, Glass, Nails, Putty and

Building Material of every kind.

Farmers, call

And get prices before disposing of

your products and profit

thereby.

Attend our Mid-Winter

CLEARING SALE!

Immense Bargains in every department of our large store.

Don't miss this opportunity to save money.

Sale will last during the month of January.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

RESTORED TO MANHOOD

The New Method Treatment of Drs. K. & K. has restored thousands of weak, diseased men to robust manhood. No matter how many doctors have failed to cure you, our treatment is a fair trial and you will never regret it. We guarantee all cases we accept for treatment. No dollar need be paid unless cured for you can pay after you are cured. Drs. K. & K. established 25 years.

We treat Varicose, Nervous Debility, Stricture, Blood Diseases, Kidney Bladder and Urinary Diseases. If unable to call, write for Question Blank for Home Treatment. Consultation Free.

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNLESS CURED.

148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN,

Go to "MAHON'S" For

High class Tailoring.

Coupli Building. Opposite McKay's Hotel.

First Consignment of Fall Goods Just Arrived.

### The Tailor!

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

For the coming season we are showing many styles of high class foreign novelties in addition to the fabrics we have always offered.

We carry a stock of samples which is complete in every particular.

We invite you to call and inspect our Fall and Winter goods and give us your order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Shop Over Burgess's Saloon, Grayling, Mich.

The Old Reliable

BARBER SHOP

SUOTT LOADER, Prop.

A Good Shave or Hair Cut.

Agency for Robert's Laundry, Grayling, Mich.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREPKA, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR STAR LAUNDRY, BAY CITY.

The McKay House,

A. Pearsall, Prop.

Rate - \$1.00 Per Day.

Special Attention to the Commercial Trade. Feed Barn in Connection, convenient for Farmers and Lumbermen.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

THOMAS MANNING, Correspondent & Attorney at Law.

Anyone sending a sketch or description of an invention or discovery for which a patent is desired, will receive a free estimate of the probability of securing a patent. The inventor's name and address must be given. The inventor's name and address must be given. The inventor's name and address must be given.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. (Contains a full list of all the latest inventions and discoveries.)

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Branch Office, 717 N. Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

"The Wheel & the Rail Road"

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1903.

Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, stand on time, as follows:

Day City, Grayling, Train No., Grayling, Mackinaw

LV. ARR. LV. ARR. LV. ARR. LV. ARR.

1:10 am 4:30 am 207 4:20 am 7:30 am

11:02 am 1:50 pm 201 1:55 pm 4:30 pm

10:10 am 1:10 pm 203 2:10 pm 5:30 pm

7:50 am 11:40 am 99 8:30 am 6:40 pm

6:30 am 4:35 pm 97 8:30 am 6:40 pm

ARR. LV. ARR. LV. ARR. LV.

5:15 pm 2:10 pm 208 2:05 pm 11:15 am

5:30 am 12:49 am 202 12:44 am 10:05 pm

204 10:15 pm 6:45 pm

10:45 am 7:10 am 92 4:00 pm 6:15 am

4:55 pm 6:30 am 96 4:00 pm 6:15 am

Lewiston, Grayling, Train No., Grayling, Lewiston.

ARR. LV. ARR. LV



## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

### Local and Neighbored News.

Don't miss it! What?

The Jubilee Singers, Jan. 16th.

E. N. Salling was in town the last of the week.

P. C. Peterson went to Cheboygan last week on business.

Mrs. O. P. Hanson returned from a visit in Bay City, Monday.

Born—Thursday, January 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Christ Hanson, a son.

Finley McCloud got his ankle badly bruised at Mason's camp a few days ago.

Gustave Ernst, of near Judges, was one the business visitors in town Monday.

Supervisor Chalker came down in Monday's blizzard from his farm in Maple Forest.

Hon. T. Double was doing business here with some of his constituents yesterday.

Attorney Graves, of Lewiston, was a welcome visitor at our sanctum the first of the week.

The village snow plow was run over the walks last Monday for the first time this winter.

Miss Jeannie McLean, who has been attending school in Traverse City, is home visiting her parents.

Enquiries for farm and grazing lands indicate a large influx of citizens to this county next spring.

Wm. Wallace has gone to Roscommon to take charge of the city water works and electric light plant.

Sunday and Monday were blizzard days, not very cold, but a piercing wind, followed by ideal winter weather.

For Sale—One horse, harness, cutter, buggy, buffalo robe and blanket. Can be bought cheap. Apply at this office.

For Cook and Heating Stoves of every description call at A. Kraus' hardware store. Prices as low as anywhere.

Jos. Canchon, of Lewiston, owner of the telephone line, and all around business man, was in our village, Tuesday.

Almost a wreck Tuesday night, on the Alexander Branch. Nobody hurt, only a couple of "frogs" killed, and track torn up.

For Sale—A first-class general purpose team, work or road, sound and all right; will be sold worth the money. O. Palmer.

For Rent—A neat and convenient house in the north part of the village. Five rooms and cellar, small barn. \$6 per month. O. Palmer.

Our old townsman, Archie McKay, came up from West Branch, yesterday. We only had time to notice that he was getting fat.

New subscribers to the New Idea Woman's Magazine keep coming. AVALANCHE readers get it for 25 cents a year, and it is worth a dollar in any household.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church will meet at the home of Mrs. James Woodburn on Friday afternoon of this week.

Joseph King, section foreman, fell through the turntable a few days ago and is now resting at home with his knee in a plaster cast.

Married—At the residence of the bride, Dec. 21st, 1904, Mrs. Anna M. Hatch and John Isenbauer, Rev. Sheldon officiating. All of Grayling.

I'll brave the storms of Chilkoot Pass, I'll cross the plains of frozen glass, I'd leave my wife and cross the sea, Rather than be without Rocky Mountain Tea. Lucien Fournier.

D. Connor, formerly a merchant here, but now a lumberman at St. Ignace, was in town, Tuesday, shaking hands with old friends, jovial as ever.

Constipation and piles are twins. They kill people inch by inch, sap life away every day. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will positively cure you. No cure, no pay. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets. Lucien Fournier.

We are working on the plans for our new offices and plant. If you will bring in the money that belongs to us we can soon decide how elaborate it will be. Will you do it? We want a building that will meet our wants and be an ornament to the village and can have it if you will do your part and pay up.

Rev. H. A. Sheldon and family visited with Dr. O'Neil's family in Fredrick, on Friday and Saturday of last week.

Miss Bishop, who has been with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Douglas for the holidays, returned to New York last Monday.

Don't forget the date, Jan. 16th, as the Jubilee Singers will be here that day. Get your seats reserved at the post office.

I. C. S. DISPLAY  
AT OLSON'S DRUG STORE,  
THIS WEEK ONLY.  
OPEN EVENINGS.

Dr. and Mrs. Leighton have returned from Bay City and will be at home in their house in the northeast part of the village for the balance of the winter.

Perry Ostrander was doing missionary work among the grangers in the north part of his district last week, but adjourned on account of snow and storm.

Gravling Rebecca Lodge will install its officers Monday evening, January 23d. All members will be requested to be present, regardless of the weather.

During the next two weeks all trimmed and ready-to-wear hats for ladies, misses or children, will be sold at cost prices at Mrs. H. J. Osborne's millinery store.

Mrs. E. P. Vandewater is packing up their household effects for removal to their new home in Owosso. There are several families in town that could be better spared.

Circuit court will convene next Monday with a light calendar. The tax cases come first. Look over the list and see if any of your lands are improperly advertised.

The family of J. E. Spencer of the Inter-Lake arrived in the city last Saturday and have moved into Frank Van Loon's residence on Elm street—Onaway Inter-Lake.

M. A. Williams of Midland lost the end of his thumb by being caught in some way while at work on the flange Monday morning. Dr. Insley did the fancy work for him after.

THE AVALANCHE will have to be printed on the old hand press for a little while, as a power press cannot be installed in our present quarters. The old press does fair work, but is hard on the boys.

H. Bates, of Maple Forest, came down Monday, after a load of brick for the pest house chimneys, but the wind had blown the snow off the road this side of the hardware, so that he shipped them up by rail.

We have received our first invoice of paper stock and have our job presses in running order and over 400 pounds of new type on the road. So we are ready for your orders for job work in any line.

The alarm of fire Monday forenoon called out the town in quick time. It proved to be a small blaze in the addition to Shoppenagons' house, which was extinguished with little damage by a bucket brigade.

Miss L. E. Williams has enjoyed (?) most of the winter nursing a sick finger. The surgeon's knife and local treatment have not been sources of unalloyed pleasure, but it is better and she hopes it will soon be well again.

The greatest system renovator. Restores vitality, regulates the kidneys, liver and stomach. If Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea fails to cure, get your money back. That's fair. 35 cents, tea or tablets. Lucien Fournier.

Religious service will be continued every evening this week and next at the M. E. Church, Rev. Sheldon being assisted by Rev. Robinson, of Lewiston. There appears to be considerable interest manifest, and it is hoped it may grow into better service for the Master.

John L. Starkweather, the Pension Attorney, of Romeo, has arranged to run an inaugural excursion from Detroit via L. S. & M. S. Ry., March 1st, and returning, leave Washington March 7th. \$14.50 for the round trip. It will be a grand opportunity to see the national capital in gala attire.

There is a display in one of the windows of Olson's drug store which is well worth seeing. This display shows a few of the books, outfits, etc. which the International Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pa., furnish their students. Circulars showing the subjects taught in the different courses may be gotten there also, as well as other information in regard to the schools.

Game Warden Chapman is preparing a new game and fish law for presentation to the next legislature. Two things contained in the bill will be the restriction of quail shooting for a long number of years and the shooting of partridge for a shorter period. Quail, he alleges, will soon be extinct if their killing is not discontinued for a time.

The staff succeeds men are made of.

All truly ambitious men, those who look forward to holding a higher position in the future, devote a part of their time to study the qualifications of the job above them.

Those who will not utilize their spare time toward fitting themselves for higher positions are never prepared for the positions when they are open to them.

The International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., have trained hundreds of thousands of men and women within the last 14 years to fill higher positions at higher wages.

A man who promises himself that he will start SOME TIME to fit himself for better things, is simply trying to defy his conscience. He may not know it but he is weakening his will power, and it will power—power to do what one knows he must do to succeed—that makes the man. A man of week will—one who will study sometime, but not now—will always be down in the world; always in "hard luck"; frequently out of work, and when employed it will always be at low wages. We know that a thorough knowledge of certain subjects will enable him to earn more, yet he stills conscience by promising to start later. Such a man is not truly ambitious. He is one of the kind who always does the hard manual labor and draws small pay all his life. Are YOU one of that kind? Are you truly ambitious to learn more and make something of yourself? If you want study you are not. The dangerous habit of "putting it off" has ruined the lives of more promising young men than drunkenness. It is so easy to say: "Yes it's what I need, I'll start to-morrow—next week—sometime, other time." The difference between the man who makes a failure of his life and the man who succeeds is simply this: The failure is going to begin to-morrow, the success begins to-day.

Our sailor boys have their share of the world's fun on shipboard as shown by a report in the Rockland Courier-Gazette of the Christmas festivities on board the U. S. S. Eagle, which was lying in Rockland harbor at that time. Aquatic sports, boxing bouts, wrestling, etc., and a big dinner to settle it all. We are indebted to Mr. C. R. King, who is a subscriber to the AVALANCHE, which is read by the entire squad, for an account of the affair.

Do you want more money? Don't you often wish you were capable of holding a more responsible position where you would earn more money? Well, you won't get it in a thousand years by simply wishing for it. If you were offered a job to-morrow as stationary or electrical Engineer, Bookkeeper, Mechanical Draftsman, Advertiser, Showcard Writer, or Architect, COULD YOU ACCEPT IT? Not without other preparation than having wished for it.

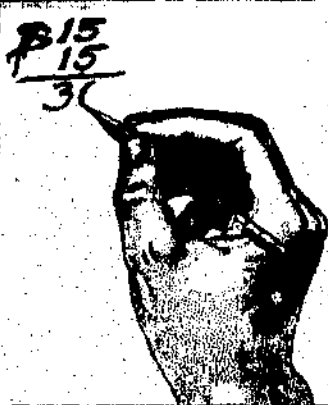
A change has been made recently in the rates charged for the care of patients at the two hospitals of the University in Ann Arbor. Since December 1 the charges per week for patients in the wards has been \$7 and for those in private rooms \$11; for non-residents of Michigan the rates are \$8 and \$12 respectively. These rates are only slightly higher than formerly. No patient is to enter the hospitals and receive treatment for less than a full week's charges.

The Forest Reserve policy of the National Government involves many important questions which are yet to be settled. The approaching American Forest Congress to be held in Washington, D. C., January 26, will give the best opportunity that has ever been offered for this broad discussion. This meeting has aroused wide interest among cattle and sheep men and their associations. A large representation from the grazing industry is expected at the congress, and far reaching good is expected from its deliberations.

The International Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pa., have helped thousands of ambitious men and women to fit themselves to occupy positions where technical training is required, and they can help you. If you are ambitious to rise, you look further into this matter and STUDY for advancement instead of WISHING for it. See the display at Olson's drug store, get free circulars on work in which you are interested. Talk it over with the school's representative, Mr. L. R. Bellows, and possibly he can point out opportunities which you have not seen. Here the balance of this week.

Subsidized Railways.  
For the building of its 12,714 miles of railway, the Canadian government has contributed at the average rate of \$9,166 a mile of railway constructed; the provincial governments at the rate of \$1,787, and the municipalities at the rate of \$273 a mile.

Mumps is Garbage Problem.  
The disposition of garbage has been one of the vexatious problems of municipal sanitation in Memphis. Several years ago crematoriums were established there, and now nearly 120 tons of garbage are collected and consumed daily.



## Double Your Salary Through the I. C. S.

You can do it, just like thousands of others we have helped toward success. We can train you at home, in spare time, and at small expense, for any of the following positions:

Mechanical, Electrical, Steam, Civil, or Mining Engineer; Draftsman; Architect; Bookkeeper; Stationery; Showcard Writer; Medical Dresser; or Ad. Writer.

Write TODAY, stating which position interests you, to

INTERNATIONAL Correspondence Schools  
Box 799, SCRANTON, PA.  
OR ONE OF OUR LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES

L. R. BELLOW, At Olson's Drug Store.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

This is to notify all members that I have been appointed Agent and Collector for the Michigan Benevolent Society, to whom all money should be paid and to whom all applications for membership and all claims for sickness should be made.

Geo. Mahon, Goupil Building, opposite McKay's Hotel, Grayling.

### Greatly in demand.

Nothing is more in demand than a medicine which meets modern requirements for a blood and system cleanser, such as Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are just what you need to cure stomach and liver troubles. Try them. At Fournier's Drug Store, 25 cents, guaranteed.

Every one who listened to the rollicking songs of the Glacier Carolinians, last fall, will be interested to know that there is a fair prospect of a return visit from the dusky vocalists. President Keel, of the Epworth League is negotiating with the Lyster Bureau for a return date soon after the concluding number of the present course is given—Pawnee, Ill., Herald, Feb. 18th 1904.

### THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Forty million bottles of August Flower sold in the United States alone since its introduction! And the demand for it is still growing. Isn't that a fine showing of success? Don't it prove that August Flower has had untiring success in the cure of indigestion and dyspepsia, the two greatest enemies of health and happiness? Does it not afford the best evidence that August Flower is a sure specific for all stomach and intestinal disorders? That it has proved itself the best of all liver regulators? August Flower has a matchless record of over thirty-five years in curing the ailing millions of these distressing complaints, a success that is becoming wider in its scope every day, at home and abroad, as the fame of August Flower spreads. Trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c. For sale by L. Fournier.

Statements are being sent out to our delinquent subscribers which we hope will be promptly settled. We mean business and must have our money to do business. See?

### THE GOOD OLD WAY.

A severe cold or attack of a gripe is like a fire, the sooner you combat it the better your chances are to overpower it. But few mothers in this age are willing to do the necessary work required to give a good old-fashioned reliable treatment such as would be administered by their grandmothers backed by Boghee's German Syrup, which was always liberally used in connection with the home treatment of colds and still in greater household favor than any known remedy. But even without the application of the old-fashioned aids German Syrup will cure a severe cold in quick time. It will cure colds in children or grown people. It relieves the congested organs, allays the irritation, and effectively stops the cough. Any child will take it. It is invaluable in a house hold of children. Trial size bottle, 25c; regular size, 75c. For sale by L. Fournier.

### Stomaching Shivering Fits

of Ague and Malaria can be relieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure tonic medicine, of special benefit in malaria, for it exerts a true curative influence on the disease driving it entirely out of the system. It is much to be preferred to Quinine, having none of this drugs had after-effects. E. S. Munday, of Henrietta Texas, writes: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, till he took Electric Bitters, which saved his life." At Fournier's drug store, price 50c, guaranteed.

With this and every issue of the AVALANCHE to January 15th will be found in supplement form, a list of lands to be sold in May for delinquent taxes. Look it over carefully and if any of your lands are wrongfully included, report to the Prosecuting Attorney and it will be corrected by the court without charge.

### Spoiled Beauty.

Harnet Howard, of No. 209 W. 34th St., N. York, at one time had her beauty spoiled with skin trouble. She writes: "I had Salt Rheum or Eczema for years, but nothing would cure it until I used Bucklen's Arnica Salve." A quick and sure healer for cuts, burns and sores. 25c at Fournier's Drug Store.

We publish in this issue a list of delinquent taxes. Look it over carefully and if any of your lands are wrongfully included, report to the prosecuting attorney and it will be corrected by the court without charge.

### A Grim Tragedy

is daily enacted in thousands of homes as death claims in each one another victim of consumption or Pneumonia. But when coughs and colds are properly treated the tragedy is averted. F. G. Huntley, of Oaklandon, Indiana, writes: "My wife had the consumption and three doctors gave her up. Finally she took Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, which cured her, and to day she is well and strong." It kills the germs of all diseases. One dose relieves. Guaranteed at 50c and \$1.00 by L. Fournier, druggist. Trial bottles free.

We have not in the past adhered strictly to our rule of subscriptions being paid in advance, and the amount now delinquent, added to subscriptions which will mature in the next sixty days will give us enough money to build an office that will meet our wishes and be an ornament to the village. Will our friends hustle a little and see that we get it? It is but a dollar or two for each of you, but the aggregate will make a snug sum for us to use.

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, please call at my residence, and settle their accounts. E. H. SORENSON.

Mrs. Holmes, an experienced nurse, is ready to attend calls where her services are required, and will take plain sewing. Residence east of Catholic church. Boarders wanted.

### Probate Notice.

Notice of hearing Claims in Court.  
STATE OF MICHIGAN.  
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel P. Olander, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that six months from the 10th day of January A. D. 1905 have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on or before the 10th day of July, A. D. 1905, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Tuesday, the 31st day of January A. D. 1905.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Jan 12-3w Judge of Probate.

### Probate Notice.

Appointment of Special Guardian.  
STATE OF MICHIGAN.  
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 29th day of December A. D. 1904.

Present, Hon. Edward E. Turner, Judge of Probate.  
In the matter of the estate of Louis H. Reese, insane.

Urias W. Gifford having filed in said court a petition praying that Leora A. Reese, or some other suitable person be appointed guardian of said Louis H. Reese and his estate.

It is ordered that the 23d day of January A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition. It is also ordered that this order be published for three successive weeks in the Crawford Avalanche, a paper published and circulating in said county.

It is further ordered that notice thereof be given by personal service of a copy of this order on Leora A. Reese and Michael Reese at least 10 days previous to said day of hearing.

EDWARD E. TURNER, Jan 12-4w Judge of Probate.

## Our 3d Grand Annual CLEARING SALE!

Before taking inventory we wish to reduce our stock as low as possible, and in order to do so we are going to give the people of Grayling and vicinity to buy merchandise at prices lower than ever before.

Our only solution to reduce our stock is

## Great Pre-Inventory Sale!

It begins Monday, Jan. 9th,

We are determined to double the amount of business that would naturally come to us at this season of the year, and thus make a big and quick reduction of stocks.

Values sacrificed in all Departments And on nearly every line of goods.

1-3 Off On all Ladies' Coats and Capes!  
1-3 Off On all Ladies' Dress and Walking Skirts!

### Great Reduction

in every department. Whatever you need in the line of Wearing Apparel, learn the economies of this Great Clearing Sale before purchasing elsewhere.

Sale begins Monday, January 9th, and continues until Saturday, January 21st.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,  
The People's Store.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

## THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

PROTECT YOURSELF from catching cold by using a

### Chest and Lung Protector.

We have a fine assortment in both Felt and Chamois Skin.

Or if you have a cough or cold

Use Olson's White Pine and Tar Expectorant.

Every bottle guaranteed!

J. O. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigars.

## Furniture!

The stock we carry is the product of some of the best manufacturers, and have commission arrangements with many others. Please remember, that no order is too large for us to execute, and none too small for us to appreciate.

J. W. Sorenson

Grayling, Michigan.

## School Books!

### FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE

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## CITY OF JERUSALEM.

SACRED TO JEW AND GENTILE  
CHRISTIAN AND TURK.

The Holy City is Paraded by an Atmosphere of Gloom and Grief—Its Historic Places—Christians in the Walls of Bethlehem.

To the Christian world Jerusalem is the Holy City. The mere fact that Christ once walked its streets, that he taught and suffered there, makes it to countless thousands one of the most interesting places on the face of the earth. And within five miles is Bethlehem, the place of his birth. The Garden of Gethsemane, the Pool of Siloam, the Mount of Olives, the tomb of David and Lazarus and Rachel are near at hand.

Even those who deny the divinity of Christ feel that Jerusalem is holy ground and that it is the Holy City. The doubter has often found his doubts giving way to faith as he trod the winding way of the Via Dolorosa, and the seer has suddenly been forced



GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE, OUTSIDE JERUSALEM.

to the conviction that it is all true—the whole wonderful story of the Babe in the manger in Bethlehem and the sorrowful story of the Christ on the cross. It is a curious fact that Jews and Gentiles, Christians and Mohammedans, men of all faiths and of no faith, unite in calling Jerusalem the Holy City. They differ as to when certain things occurred, and the exact spots on which occurred many of the events in the life of Christ as well as the exact day of his birth, but all agree that on the hills of Zion and Moriah occurred events transcending in importance any other events in the history of the world.

An Atmosphere of Gloom.  
There is no conjecture, however, in regard to some of the conditions existing within and without the walls of the Holy City. One has abundant and undeniable evidence of the fact that it is a city in which the sound of wailing is almost never heard, the strident yell of the newsboy never rends the air, for there are no papers published in the city for him to sell; there are no street cars; no billboards; no advertisements; no signs; no theaters; no lecture rooms; no dance halls; no saloons. No organ grinders torment or tickle the ear; no street bands make music.

The city has no mayor and no aldermen; there are no letter boxes or letter carriers. Indeed, there are thousands of residents of Jerusalem who never wrote or received a letter in their lives. Saddest of all, there is no merit within or without the walls of Jerusalem. No one laughs—not even the children, and no one sees them play. The entire atmosphere of the city is depressing, and even dispiriting in some of its aspects.

The laws of sanitation seem to be unknown, and although soap is made in the city few of the inhabitants seem to use any of it, and they are equally indifferent to the use of water. In some of its aspects Jerusalem might well be called the unholiest city, and were it not for the surpassing interest of its sacred associations the visitors to the place would probably be few.



CHRISTMAS IN BETHLEHEM.

City of centuries ago. Some of the very same customs and conditions obtain. It is a city in which the sound of wailing is almost never heard, the strident yell of the newsboy never rends the air, for there are no papers published in the city for him to sell; there are no street cars; no billboards; no advertisements; no signs; no theaters; no lecture rooms; no dance halls; no saloons. No organ grinders torment or tickle the ear; no street bands make music.

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Waiting Place of the Jews.  
The Jews form a large part of the population of the Holy City. They dwell on the eastern slope of Zion, and if one is morbid enough to care to "go a-stirring" in Jerusalem his taste for that sort of entertainment can be gratified to the full in this section of the city. Nothing can surpass it in poverty and wretchedness, unless one excepts the lepers who, poor souls, pollute the air and offend the eye by their presence.

The climax of depression in Jerusalem seems to be reached when one goes to the Walling Wall of the Jews and hears their sob and groans and sobs because of the desolation that

has come to Jerusalem. They add much to the present desolation by their own wailing of life, and the walls with which they read the air when they go to the Walling Wall, which is in a small walled enclosure about twenty-five feet in length, and in which is a small square of the old temple itself. It is not only the poorest of the Jews who come here to wail and to wall, but wealthy Jews face thither to mingle their tears, their groans, their wails with those of the poorest of their brethren. Not content with weeping and wailing, they tear their hair and rend their garments and beat upon their breasts in an agony of grief that at least has the merit of being genuine. They make real the lamentations of Jeremiah, and are no doubt sincere in their conviction that all this weeping and wailing will in time help them to again come into possession of their own.

The followers of Mohammed gather at the Mosque of Omar, which stands on the supposed site of Solomon's Temple, but the site of the ancient palace in Jerusalem is and must forever be largely a matter of conjecture. No man could take oath that the Via Dolorosa of to-day is the one trod by the feet of Christ with the cross on his back when he went to his crucifixion, and no man knows the exact spot of the crucifixion, and yet one finds one's self standing with bared head before some of the places pointed out as the spots on which occurred events recorded in holy writ.

Christmas at Bethlehem.  
The devout of Palestine flock to Bethlehem rather than to Jerusalem on Christmas eve. From out of the Jaffa gate of the Holy City come all the devout to Bethlehem and to the Church of the Nativity to witness the ceremonies in that sacred edifice. The services begin at 11 at night, and if it happens to be a moonlight night the spectacle of the thousands of pilgrims fanning from all directions to Bethlehem is a strange and weird one.

The scene in Bethlehem is one of rare interest. Americans, Arabs, Copts, Greeks, Abyssinians, Armenians, all classes and conditions of people have assembled here. Some have come hundreds of miles. There are men with long, shaggy beards looking like the patriarchs who once walked these

streets, there are pulling babies in the swaddling clothes borne in the arms of their mothers. Whole families come together—young fellows and their sweethearts mingle with the rust crowd in the market place.

One who was present a year or two ago at the service in the Church of the Nativity says of it:

"At midnight came the most interesting part of the service. The music ceased for a few minutes, while the bells were pealing. Then it was resumed in a grander strain than ever. The great organ loomed in glorious accompaniment to the joyful 'Gloria in Excelsis,' which thrilled the hearts of the listeners. A curtain was suddenly drawn aside, and behold, above the altar appeared to the wondering gaze of the worshippers a cradle, in which was an image of the Babe! The cradle was lowered with great pomp and reverence, and was then borne to the head of the procession to the chapel of the manger. The procession was composed of all the bishops and archbishops, in their splendid ecclesiastical robes, the consuls from Jerusalem, in their official costumes, rows of priests in their order, two by two, and lastly all the members of the congregation who could still crowd in after them. Each one to the procession carried a long wax taper alight, and as they moved slowly along the priests chanted in deep and low tones."

The procession moves slowly to the grotto of the Nativity, a small chapel about thirty-five feet long by fifteen wide. Here is an altar richly decorated with gold and silver ornaments. The floor is of marble, and on the walls hang rare tapestries. The thirty-two lamps were each the gift of a King, and they burn perpetually. A large brass star in the marble wall marks the exact spot of the Nativity, and at its base the words: "Hic Deo Virgine Maria Jesus Christus Natus Est." (Here Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary. The little star above marks the spot of the manger with a waxen image of the

fast is laid on the altar and rests there, carefully guarded, for a week. This is the great event of the Christmas time in the Holy Land, and nothing that takes place in the Holy City can nearly approach it in interest.

## ROPED A CALIFORNIA LION.

Novel Manner in Which a Seven-Foot Animal Was Killed by Cowboy.

A fight worthy of being recounted in any tale of thrilling adventure was enacted last week on the Morrow ranch, which lies on the Mount Hamilton range extending from the observatory south for many miles. During the last month E. F. Robinson, foreman of the ranch, had noticed that their young colts were decreasing in numbers with alarming rapidity. At most every morning the mangled carcass of a colt would be found. Trucks around the slaughtered animals told the story of the mountain lion. A close watch was kept, but the depredations continued as before and the lion evaded all efforts to kill him or drive him away.

One morning Robinson, with a bunch of cowboys, was rounding up some stock in a remote section of the ranch when the dog with them started a large animal in a thicket. They tried to send the dog into the bushes, but he covered away. Suddenly an immense California lion leapt the cover and ran up a large oak tree near by. There were no weapons in the crowd and Robinson was afraid to send one of the men to the wagon for a rifle lest they lose sight entirely of the animal.

Accordingly they formed a cordon around the tree and let out their rifles at the lion. The animal stood at bay, and warred off the ravishes with his paws. The men had almost despaired of accomplishing anything when Selby Trimble, the crack rider of the Morrow ranch, volunteered to leave the circle and climb a nearby tree to endeavor to cast the rope in a different manner. He did this at the risk of his life. After repeated failures he succeeded when the lion's head was turned the opposite way. The other rifles fell quickly one after the other and the animal was hanged then and there.

The skin is in beautiful condition and measures over seven feet from tip to tip. It is at present at the Santa Clara innery.—San Jose Daily Mercury.

Old Lady and the Lawyer.  
A certain lawyer, famed for high charges, had incurred the enmity of an old lady on account of the same. Wishing to get even with him she conspired with another drafting her will. As she was a very wealthy old lady without near relatives, she had many charitable associations to benefit, and the accurate draft of the will required much patience, skill and time. Among the provisions she made a generous bequest to this lawyer and nominated him executor.

After the execution of the will she called for her bill, whereupon the lawyer, with the vision of ample fees in the prospective settlement of the estate and the memory of the generous bequest, told the old lady that under the circumstances he should charge nothing, but finally to satisfy her business scruples, made out a receipt in full to date for \$1, whereas the smallest sum he could have properly charged would have been \$100.

The old lady marched home with her bill, set herself to work, copied it out carefully word for word, leaving out the bequest to the lawyer and nominating a new executor.

In the course of time she died, and the disgust of the lawyer at the contents of the will was so great that he inadvertently let out the secret to the huge delight of his brother lawyers.—Leslie's Monthly Magazine.

Athletics and Consumption.  
There must be no exercise as exercise for the consumption patient. If you are able to feel like it, amuse yourself, but don't take exercise to build your system up. I know, I too, have heard those stories about men, given up to die, who began work in a gymnasium, and by violent exercise utterly recovered their health. You mustn't believe all the physical culture people tell you, any more than all the patent medicine people tell you. They're both in the miracle business.

When the lung tissue is attacked by tuberculosis it heals, if it heals at all, by this thorough scar-material filling in the cavity. No new lung tissue is formed to replace what has been lost, and this scar material is useless for breathing. Suppose you had a deep cut in your hand and you kept working that hand violently, how long do you think it would take the cut to heal? When exercise is taken or you "expand the lungs," you have to work the lung tissue just as you work your hand, and if it is wounded there will be a much larger proportion of scar material useless for breathing when it does get well.—Everyday Magazine.

Almost Wrecked.  
A clerkman who was totally devoid of knowledge of seamanship once preached to a congregation of sailors. Thinking to impress his lesson upon his hearers more distinctly, he pictured a ship trying to enter a harbor against a head wind. Unfortunately for the success of his metaphor, his ignorance of seamanship placed the ship in several singular positions.

"What shall we do next?" he cried. "Come down off the bridge," cried an old tar in disgust. "An' lemme take command, or ye'll 'ave us all on the rocks in another 'arf a second!"—Spare Moments.

Most Overcast.  
Wife—I dreamed last night that I was in a store that was just full of the loveliest bonnets, and—  
Husband (hastily)—But that was only a dream, my dear.

Wife—I knew it was before I woke up, because you bought me one.—Philadelphia Press.

Working for His Living.  
Citizen—See here, why do you beg? Mendicant—Why, a feller can't live by doin' nothin'.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Marguerite style of wearing the hair at least affords great opportunities for Marguerite's brothers to pull it.



## FARM AND GARDEN.

All kinds of stock relish a change and variety of feed.

In a majority of cases the size of the farm has less to do with success than the management.

Leg weakness in chickens usually results from three causes, rapid growth, bottom heat in brooders and the use of sulphur.

For mating, the pullet should be a year younger than the cock. This will conduce to the strength and good health of the offspring.

The campaign liar has folded his tent and departed, but the crop liar is still in our midst, and his activity knows no bounds.

If the farm is not thoroughly drained, commence at once. Drain the worst places first, and the gain will pay for the remainder.

The man who thinks sheep of chief value as scavengers and keeps them mainly for that purpose and without much regard to breed or feed, will hardly find them profitable.

There is a difference in soils. Soil can be run down, and it can also be improved. Some soils are worth more than others. We often lay things to the soil that ought to belong to cultivation and management.

A fruit packer has found a remedy for bruising in packing his apples in barrels. He makes a pad of excelsior and puts in each end of his barrels, and when the press is brought into regulation bruising is obviated.

The dairyman gives his calves away so that he may make money on the milk from his cows. The beef producer keeps his calves and feeds surplus milk to pigs, and he also makes money. This comes very near being a case of giving away one's cake and eating it at the same time.

No man can be his best in any one feature of his labor unless labor is concentrated. A cow cannot be her best in two things; she is either a good beef or a good dairy cow. The dual cow is a good animal, but she cannot attain to her highest profit unless she is one or the other.

There is a certain amount which may vary under different circumstances which a horse can eat and which will sustain him and keep him in a good, healthy condition. Anything more than this is just as injurious as anything less. This amount can only be ascertained by experiment, as no two horses require exactly the same quantity of food.

For several years the consumer has complained about the price of potatoes. Now the shoe is on the other foot, and the producer is entering a complaint that prices are lower than for some years. These things have to come occasionally as a regulator of trade. The man who sticks to potato production year after year will make it pay.—Exchange.

The nest is a great harbor for lice; if there are not any on the fowls, there are always some in the nests. There is only one way to get clear of them, and that is by changing the hay and straw often. But this alone will not answer entirely. Either the nest boxes should be thoroughly waterwashed frequently or should be washed in coal oil and then be burned off.

The way farmers' institutes are being conducted nowadays, no county can afford not to hold one, says a farm journal. The instruction obtained at such places cannot be estimated. Let readers of this paper see that an institute is held in each county, and that the attendance is large. The agricultural salvation of this country depends on the education of the people, and none of us are too old to learn.

If there is anything that appears to be more aggravating than fishing broken pump rods out of a 400-foot well with improvised contrivances, it does not now come to mind, says Iowa Homestead. One is always living in an air of bright anticipation which usually results in more disappointment each time the "catch" is. The man who will invent unbreakable rods for tubular wells will merit the everlasting plaudits of every deep well owner.

Barnyard manure not only provides food for the plants, but it enables the soil to retain more moisture, without which no plant food can be made available. When rough and strawy manure is plowed under, the first effect is to dry the surface, and some damage may come in this manner. When it is once well wet and thoroughly settled, this trouble disappears. It is estimated that well-manured land will hold from eighteen to twenty tons more water per acre than the same soil unmanured. Score one more point for barnyard manure.—Iowa Homestead.

A woman's society of Gothenburg, Sweden, has adopted as a regular department of work the task of seeing that the babies of the city in districts characterized by poverty and unhygienic conditions are supplied with pure nutritious milk. Forty-six babies were thus provided for last year, and with one exception, the result in restored health and increased weight was eminently satisfactory. The members of the union not only supervise the premises from whence the milk is distributed, but they keep a general oversight of the homes, and are able, in most cases, to secure for them the sanitary conditions that would otherwise exist. A physician is in general charge, and the children are inspected and weighed every two weeks. This practical philanthropy should commend itself to other unions in large cities.

In the case of pear blight and apple twig blight and quince blight—all essentially the same, though the latter two are less virulent than the former—too much emphasis cannot be placed on the immediate cutting and burning of the branches which by the turning black of the leaves show the presence of the blight. And this cutting should be done in the healthy wood, five or six inches below the affected branch, in order (1) to be certain of removing all the diseased wood, and (2) to keep the knife, or saw, from becoming infected. For the instrument which has cut into blighted wood will carry the blight to a perfectly healthy branch, if it is used to cut into it without being disinfected. This disinfection, when necessary, should never be omitted. The simplest method, probably, is to pass it a number of times through the flame of a lighted lamp. When done carefully, the temper will not be injured.

The Virtues of Spinach.  
Prominent specialists claim that spinach is the most precious of vegetables, on account of its medicinal and strengthening properties. The emollient and laxative virtues of spinach, owing probably to the salts of potash it contains, have long been known. It is excellent for the liver, and as a consequence freshens the complexion. Some vegetables contain a relatively large dose of iron. According to Bousisgault, the proportion is .00074 of iron in one hundred parts of French beans, .00083 in one hundred parts of lentils, and in spinach very much more. The chemist Bunge has proved that spinach and yolk of egg are proportionately richer in digestible and assimilable iron than are all of the most renowned ferruginous remedies. Its great value and growing importance is shown in the fact that spinach is already an active ingredient in several new and very valuable tonics.

Stand the Corn Straight.  
Lending corn shocks, especially if they are small, are about worthless when it comes to fodder. Lending corn, however small the shock, will not begin to cure out so well as though it stood up well. Very large shocks will cure better. If stood up almost perpendicularly than small ones leaning. A pretty good way to pull a large shock together so that a reasonable amount of twine will bind the top together, is to have a ten or twelve foot rope with a small ring in one end through which the rope can be tightened while the string is being tied. This way, however, unless one is especially careful, is apt to twist the shock, and once twisted, it is bound to settle over to one side. A still safer way, advocated by some of the very best corn men, is to pass a long rope clear round the shock, then two men pulling up on the two ends can draw the shock very tightly and evenly together. As the men come around to the same spot, one can hold the ropes while the other ties the shock. But however tied, the shocks, in this windy dry country, should be made straight and large.

When Buying Tin.  
Farmers that buy tin vessels for use in the dairy should be careful to get it of the best quality only. Tinware can be obtained that will last for years without rusting. But, as a usual thing, this cannot be purchased in the country stores, which carry a cheap quality of tin, and therefore a poor quality. The thing is so thin that rust appears in a few months, and a single season is about as long as any vessel will last unless its care has been exceptional. Doubtless the best utensils of this kind are to be secured from the supply houses that cater to the creamery supply trade. The creamery men have long since learned that it does not pay to purchase cheap tinware, and the supply houses cannot hold their trade and carry such quality of utensils. The poor tinware is not only short-lived, but it makes it possible for microbes to hide by thousands in the places that have begun to rust. Moreover, it is exceedingly difficult to clean such places. If anybody thinks to buy cheap tinware, let him remember that the supply of tin is limited and is not likely to come down in price.

Set Strawberries in Spring.  
A correspondent of Farmers' Voice says: The Agricultural Department says asparagus plantings of strawberries are successful in some of the Atlantic States, but generally recommends spring plantings. Anybody who has tried fall planting in the Middle West will also recommend the spring idea. If you want a good crop of strawberries, plant as early in the spring as you can take good care of them all summer, much liberally in the winter, so they won't freeze out, and if you take good care in the spring you are pretty sure to have a crop that is worth all the trouble, and more. A Western grower of great experience writes me that he has never known in the last fifteen years a good crop of berries to be raised from fall set plants. That is in the great corn belt region. I do not think he is entirely right, for I have known some pretty fair crops to be raised in Southern Illinois from fall set plants; but as a general thing spring planting is the only way. I know an Iowa farmer who patiently planted strawberries in the fall for three successive years before he discovered that he could not get a crop the next spring. Once he kept on with his crop through the second winter and raised a big crop the second spring. After that he always started his plants in the spring, and had fine success. By winter making and common sense in cultivation he generally beat the other fellows to market by a few days and got the top of the market for nearly all his berries.

## TEACHERS OF YOUNG.

SCHOOL MASTERS AND MIS-  
TRESSES MEET IN LANSING.

Large Attendance Despite Bad Weather.—Important Topics Up for Consideration—Principal McKone of Albion Is Chosen President.

Lansing correspondent:  
"Larger than ever before," said one of the officers of the State Teachers' Association, in describing the big teachers' meeting recently in session in this city. The storm interfered with late comers, but there were about 1,200 teachers in the city, notwithstanding.

In his address Tuesday afternoon, President B. B. Laird, of Ypsilanti, called attention to the fact that reports will be made at this meeting on a course of study for high schools, one from the commission on uniform course in geography and one on a general uniform course of study for elementary schools. "It is my profound conviction," he said, "that the discussion, final adoption and articulation of the methods embodied in these reports will result in a unification of effort in the educational work of our State that will greatly add to its efficiency." Prof. Laird mentioned a number of problems which he said were pressing for solution. The first was the rural school problem, one of vital importance. "There is less ground for satisfaction in the consolidation of rural school conditions," said Prof. Laird, "than pertains to the other departments of school work."

Teachers in Illinois and Indiana were said to be paid much higher wages than in Michigan. On account of poor soil in many localities in Michigan wages paid teachers are low, and this brings down the average. Consolidation of school districts seems essential for best conditions in the poorer counties, and the same principle was said to apply to several richer counties, once boasting large and interesting schools, but now, owing to local conditions, able to furnish often fewer than half a dozen pupils.

The afternoon session of the association was devoted to a program on geography, the various phases of which were in charge of Martin Sherwood, of the Western Normal School; L. B. Alger, of the university; R. D. Collins, of the Central Normal School; and Mark S. W. Jefferson, of the Ypsilanti Normal College.

In the evening Hon. W. W. Stetson, of the Maine department of public instruction, delivered a scholarly address to the teachers at the Masonic Temple.

Wednesday morning the association held a business session, at which officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Principal W. J. McKone, of Albion; secretary, Superintendent R. D. Palmer, West Bay City; vice presidents, J. J. Kaye, Marquette, and J. T. Ewing, Alma; treasurer, J. R. Miller, Hot Springs; executive committee, J. L. Snyder, M. A. C.; David McKinnis, Detroit, and W. H. French, Lansing.

A special rural school program was carried out at the morning session, "The Evolution of the Rural School System" being the theme. Hon. W. W. Stetson, of the Maine department of public instruction, entertained the teachers with a description of the Maine system of education. In that State the district system of conducting schools has been abolished, and the township is the unit, there being from six to fifteen schools in a township. Several townships unite to employ one superintendent, who has charge of from twenty-five to fifty schools. There is also a system of township high schools receiving State aid, and tuition is free to any child in the State.

President Angel, of the University of Michigan, was unable to be present to discuss the rural school question, and Prof. Debes Fall followed with a discussion of the problem.

President Snyder, of the Agricultural College, argued for the centralization of rural schools. "Do not educate women," he said, "to become man's competitor and rival, but let her education be such as will make her his helpmate. Do not smother her domestic instincts; teach her to render home as the most sacred spot on earth."

The section meetings were held Wednesday afternoon.

The Philippine Hopelessly Lazy.  
To this problem two solutions have been offered: (1) A resort to Chinese, South Sea and other labor; and (2) The industrial education of the native Filipinos.

The first of these is the method resorted to in Singapore and certain other European dependencies in the Orient, and from the purely commercial point of view, it no doubt has its advantages. Yet it seems to me a drastic solution and one that can be justified, if at all, only by the most urgent necessity, and we are not convinced that such a necessity exists. Granted that the Filipino laborer is shiftless, unreliable, and indolent rather than thrifty, steady and energetic; this is no exceptional or accidental condition of affairs, but it is the normal condition throughout the tropics. The incentive to industry is not native to these climes; whether or not it can be developed without degrading the inhabitants, is still an open question. It is cowardly to confess impotence at the beginning. The mere possibility of success is sufficient to warrant an honest, persistent effort, and until such an effort has been made, I would no more favor the turning of the industries of the Philippines over to Chinese coolies than I should those of Porto Rico or Florida. From the view of the exploiter, it matters not whether his labor is performed by a Filipino or a Chinese coolie, but from that of one having the welfare of the Philippine Islands at heart, it does.—From "The Labor Question in the Philippines," by Edwin Maxey, in Gleaner's Magazine.

Limit.  
She—If you attempt to kiss me again I shall call mamma.  
He—Don't, please. I draw the line at kissing elderly matrons.

Proper Capes.  
Wife—I am going to give a 5 o'clock tea one evening next week.  
Husband—For ladies only, I suppose?

Wife—Of course.  
Husband—Then why not be consistent and mark it down to 4:57?

For Rec.  
Caller—Do you think this is going to be a hard winter?  
Miss Gray—Oh, yes, certainly, my engagement book is completely filled. I know I shall be nearly dead by spring.—Detroit Free Press.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR JANUARY 15, 1905.

John Wrote His First Principles.—John 1:35-51.

Golden Text.—Thou art the Son of God; Thou art the King of Israel.—John 1:40.

You must picture to yourself, plain men, what we call working men, giving up a great deal of their time just to learn about God and to do His will. It showed a deal of hunger for righteousness in such men when they left the work that they were dependent upon for a living in order to become disciples of John the Baptist. They might easily have satisfied themselves, as did others, with hearing John preach a few times. But now they perceived that John was the prophet of the times, the one man in the whole country who was giving the people the spiritual food they needed. They believed so thoroughly in John and in his work that they were anxious to be near him, help him and learn all they could from him. They felt, although they may not have understood, that there is a school for leaders in the companionship with a really holy man, and they felt the need of such schooling.

When the break came, and they left their first teacher to follow Jesus, they had already proved themselves earnest truth-seekers, ready to sacrifice much in order to find out all they could of God's will and to live in the best way possible. And it was because of their earnestness that they in due time found Jesus and that some of them were honored by Him with His special friendship. We may, perhaps, fairly assume that all the apostles, with the possible exception of Matthew, had been disciples of John.

Notes.  
Verses 35, 40.—One of the two disciples to whom John pointed out Jesus Christ was Andrew, a fisherman. The other was probably John, the author of this Gospel and also a fisherman.

Verses 36-40.—John was walking by, perhaps at some distance, John exclaimed, "Behold! or see! There is the Lamb of God!" He had said as much before, perhaps several times, and the thought of John as merely a forerunner, and of this other man as the great expected One, had had time to sink in. And the way in which John pointed out Christ meant to the disciples that John and not John was to be henceforth their true leader.

Verses 41-42.—At first they may have followed him at a distance and with a good deal of questioning and trepidation. They must have wondered greatly what their new Master would be like and what He would require of them. Would He indeed require them at all?

Verses 43-44.—Finally Jesus had to turn round and speak to them to encourage them to remain with Him. "What seek ye?" have them an opportunity to say on what errand they had come. But they seem to have been hardly ready yet to declare themselves His disciples. Therefore they asked where He lived. But that may have been tantamount in their minds to saying they would like an invitation to live with Him. At all events they made it clear that they would like to see more of Him and that was the basis on which He received them. They came as enquirers and He loves to satisfy honest enquiry.

Verses 45-46.—Jesus extended the desired invitation. They were to go and see where He lived, and that meant, of course, that they should stay there with Him for a time at least.

Verses 47-48.—It is evident that Simon had also become a disciple. He, too, was far away from his home in Bethsaida. He seems not to have been present, however, when John had pointed out Jesus and Andrew and that other disciple had followed Him. He, too, had no doubt been prepared by John's teaching to listen hopefully for the assurance that the Messiah had at last come.

Verses 49-50.—The re-naming of Peter by Christ meant that Christ adopted him as a disciple. The name Cephus is Aramaean, the name Peter, Greek; and both mean a "stone" or "rock." Aramaean was the language of the common people of Palestine. It was a corruption of Hebrew. The new name was given to Peter to indicate what Christ would make of him. He was a rugged, solid man, of forcible character, but not yet as calm and steadfast as he would need to become for the work that lay before him.

Verses 51.—Philip also had evidently come all the way from Bethsaida to hear John's teaching. These men had put themselves in the way of getting road by following the best light that was available. That is always the way to find fuller light.

Verses 44-45.—Bethsaida was the "town of fish" at the head of the Sea of Galilee.

Verses 45-46.—Yet another link in the chain? Philip had Nathaniel, so should disciples be won for Christ today. If each Christian were to bring just one more disciple to Christ the whole world would be Christian before many generations had gone by.

Verses 46-47.—Here we see something of the difficulties that hindered men from coming to Christ. They were difficulties that could all be disposed of, however, in a very simple way, namely, by going one's self to see Christ and judging of Him by what one saw and heard.

Verses 47-48.—It seemed very strange to Nathaniel that Jesus who had never met him before should know his character; how much stranger it must have seemed to him to learn that Jesus knew exactly what he had been doing when Philip called him. That settled the question of the Messiahship of Jesus in his mind.

Verses 49-50.—To people who are ready to perceive spiritual things a very slight hint may be enough. To those who are not ready even the rising of a dead man is no proof of anything. The disciples were to receive proof upon proof that Jesus was the Christ. None of this proof would be sufficient to convince those who were not willing to be convinced, but for all those who desired to know by experience that Jesus Christ could fill life's needs there was proof beyond question.

Proper Capes.  
Wife—I am going to give a 5 o'clock tea one evening next week.  
Husband—For ladies only, I suppose?

Wife—Of course.  
Husband—Then why not be consistent and mark it down to 4:57?

For Rec.  
Caller—Do you think this is going to be a hard winter?  
Miss Gray—Oh, yes, certainly, my engagement book is completely filled. I know I shall be nearly dead by spring.—Detroit Free Press.







# THE BAY OF FUNDY

## FRIENDSHIP ALL IMPORTANT IN BUSINESS.

The old principle still holds true that business is obtained by friendship or favor. One of Chicago's most brilliant lawyers asserted a few days ago that any average lawyer had ability enough to handle nine-tenths of the cases tried in any court, and the reason some men succeed at the law and some grow rich was simply because some did not know how to make friends and the successful ones did.

Many business men join certain expensive clubs for no other reason than to have a place to entertain handsomely men from whom they expect to get business. Nearly all men who have out of town customers whom they have a good excuse for entertaining do this. Others whose business is more narrowly restricted consider their club privileges a part of their business capital, for to entertain a man at one's club seems much less crudely obvious than to entertain him at some public place. Some men go further and do not hesitate to use their social or family position to further their business interests. In the social world a single introduction is sometimes the favor with which business is bought.

Men who get business by direct solicitation as well as many others make use of the belief that an idea pertinent to a man's business is the most valuable thing you can offer him by increasing their own business. Such men feebly study up on the other man's business. They try to get his point of view, to see what he is aiming at, his means for securing that aim, and the degree of success he has. They think up suggestions for that man if they can for the purpose of getting his business. For they realize that if they can give a man the least suggestion that will help him in his business they have attracted that man's favorable attention to whatever they wish to say to him on their own account.

## EVERY AGE HAS KNOWN ITS "PROPHET."

"Companies fail," says the advertiser in "Robert Macaire," "but never fail; let us invent a religion." And the promotion of a religion has this advantage over the promotion of a company, that its dividends are distributable in the next world.

In every age since the beginning of the Christian era there has been in one corner or another of Christendom a Prince, a Piglet, or a Southcott to draw upon the immense amount of latent credulity waiting to be evoked by any audacious charlatan. In the year 900 especially the number of pilgrims proceeding to Jerusalem to await the coming of the Messiah a second time to judge the earth was so great as to be compared to a desolating army. They sold all their goods and possessions in Europe, to live upon the proceeds in Jerusalem; while in Europe lands went out of cultivation, houses fell into ruins, or were even, in an access of enthusiastic faith, pulled

down, because the year 1000 would see the end of the dispensation, if not of the world.

And this belief that the end of the world was at hand was almost as universal and as paralyzing in the years of the great plague which ravaged Europe between 1345 and 1350. London had its special prophets and panics, as we know from "A True and Faithful Account of What Passed in London on a Rumor of the Day of Judgment," to be found in "Swift's Miscellanies." It was the famous Whiston who created this panic by his prophecy that the world would be destroyed on Oct. 13, 1730; and, as London was to be paid the compliment—the *verse* of that exalted from Polyphemus by Ulysses—of being destroyed the first, vast multitudes rushed out of it on the morning of Oct. 13 to see its destruction from the safe vantage grounds of Tillington and Hampstead.

Twenty-five years later Bell, a soldier of the Life Guards, rushed about the streets of London predicting the destruction of London on April 5, 1755, and was believed by so many thousands of citizens that London was almost emptied for two or three days before that dread date. Islington, Highgate, Hampstead, Harrow and Blackheath were overcrowded with these fugitives; and those who could not pay the exorbitant rents demanded for shelter in these cities of refuge either camped out in the surrounding fields or took refuge in the shipping in the Thames.

## PEOPLE WILL ALL BECOME ONE RACE.

It is undeniable that the race was once one. Within a few generations it will be one again. This statement may shock some prejudiced, but it is true, nevertheless. All races are in progress of amalgamation, one with the other. There were four great epochs of movement during the last century, which were almost evenly divided into four periods. These correspond with the verse in the New Testament which says: "There is neither Jew nor Greek; there is neither bond nor free; there is neither male nor female, for ye are all one in Jesus Christ." The first twenty-five years of the last century saw the finding of the great missionary cities, which, when analyzed, really showed the unity of the race.

## A COLLEGE EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

Apart from the pure joy of it and the profit to the girl herself, all social life will be profoundly influenced by the college education of women. The semi-civilized life of women in the past has developed many priceless virtues, such as purity, family affection, unquenchable enthusiasm, devoted religious belief. But in the past women have not been able to work together for a common end. Loyalty to one another as it is understood among men has been unknown. Good women and good men have seldom been able to stand side by side to fight the worst evils of our civilization because of women's ignorance of what is involved in most social questions.

## MICHIGAN SOLONS.

Both branches of the Legislature met at noon Wednesday, took a recess, recovered at 2 o'clock, organized, the officers chosen at the previous night's conference being formally elected. In the Senate Lieut. Gov. McMillan made a brief address urging the Senate to give attention to the primary elections subject and pass a law which would properly cover the ground. He also told them that economy in expenditure should be their watchword.

Sheridan F. Master, in accepting the honor of his election as speaker of the House, made a speech along the same lines, especially as to economy in expenditure. In the way of the latter, he recommended the abolition of the usual junkets, which take up several days of the session and cost the various State institutions visited a pretty penny to entertain the visitors. He also recommended the increase of the committee on elections from five members to thirteen and the passage of a local option primary election bill, in accordance with the last Republican platform. Both houses adjourned about 5 o'clock. The membership of this Legislature is entirely Republican in both branches.

The two branches met Thursday afternoon in joint session and heard the address of retiring Gov. A. T. Bliss and the inaugural address of Gov. Fred M. Warren.

## Largest Flower in World.

The rafflesia is a strange plant. It grows in Sumatra and derives its name from Sir Stamford Raffles, governor of Sumatra, one time, and his friend Dr. Arnold, a naturalist, says the Detroit News-Tribune. They were the first white men to discover the wonderful plant. It is said to be the largest and most magnificent flower in the world.

It is composed of five roundish petals, each a foot across and of a brick-red color, covered with numerous irregular yellowish white swellings. The petals surround a cup nearly a foot wide, the margin of which bears the stamens.

This cup is filled with a fleshy disk, the upper surface of which is everywhere covered with projections like miniature cow's horns. The cup when free from its contents would hold about twelve pints of water. The flower weighs fifteen pounds. It is very thick, the petals being three-quarters of an inch in thickness.

With its beauty one is led to expect sweetness, but its odor is that of tainted meat, and Dr. Arnold supposed that even the flies were deceived by the smell and were depositing their eggs in the thick disk, taking it for a piece of carrion.

## The Jap Baby.

How do you suppose the babies take an airing? In baby carriages, you say? Of course not; the Japanese never do anything the way we do it. When the baby's about three days old, it goes out for its first glimpse of the world strapped on somebody's back, and that's the way it goes every day till it can go in its own feet. Sometimes its mother or its nurse takes it, but very often it rides on the back of a brother or sister, who is perhaps not more than 4 or 5 years old. These little nurses don't seem to be troubled at all by their charges, as you would suppose; they play ball and tag, and run races and fly kites, in spite of the heavy loads on their backs. What is more remarkable, the babies are perfectly happy; and hardly ever cry, though with their young purses run with them, the poor babies' faces bang back and forth against their caregivers' shoulders till an American baby would howl with pain and rage.—St. Nicholas.

Howdy—howdy, Mister Bizzard! How is all de folks at home? Must be se cold as say you howlin'—Vinglin' down de snow, lak foam!

Ramblin' up de sleety shingles—Trojickin' all round' erout, Des a-spittin' at de fire, Lak' you want ter put it out!

In you mad ter think de summer Had de flowers what was sweet? Wish you'd march off wid yo' solers En de bass drum what you beat!—Atlanta Constitution.

No Definite Information. Accum—Miss Natchik hasn't really broken her engagement to you? Tytleson—Oh, no, she's just pretending to be angry. She asked me how much I loved her and I told her I didn't know.

Accum—You didn't know. Tytleson—No, I'm not sure; some say only one million and others say at least five.—Philadelphia Press.

Petroleum in Limestone. The Trenton rock of the Ohio and Indiana oil fields is the only notable instance of limestone in which petroleum is found. Petroleum-bearing strata are about the same the world over, and as a rule consist of bituminous clay shales, interstratified with sandstone and conglomerates. Limestones rarely contain petroleum.

The Colonel's Lively Fancy. "Dis yer thing you call yo' imagination is mighty funny thing." "How come?" "Well, dislik ice on de groun' en de kannel awentin' it's summer time den kaze he sees snakes!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Never Touched Him. "Looks like rain, doesn't it?" remarked the fat man as he dropped with a dull thud into a vacant seat in a down town car.

"Excuse me, sir," rejoined the party behind the newspaper, "but I never talk shop."

Later in the day the obese gentleman discovered that the party of the newspaper part was the local weather guesser.

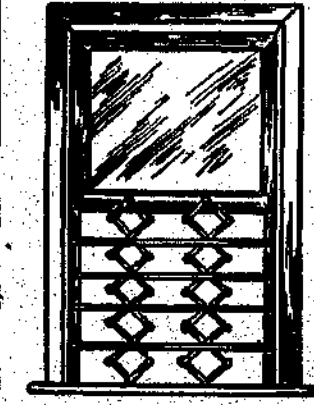
Had Seen Better Days. Bob—Gosh, Bob, where'd you rakes up those needy old shoes? Rob—Why, man, those are my patent leathers.

Bob—But the patent has expired, eh?—Yale Record.

Educational. Penelope—In Boston we saw the latest thing. Eulalie—What was it? Penelope—Oh, a slot machine. You think of a word, put in a penny, and out drops the correct pronunciation.—Pack.

# NEW INVENTIONS

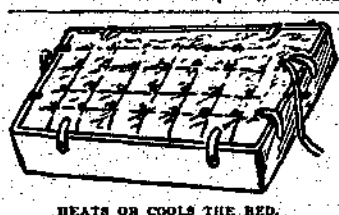
Screen and Guard for Windows. The modern office building, generally by a skyscraper divided into hundreds of small rooms, has reached such perfection, both in its interior and exterior construction, that it is difficult



PREVENTS PAPERS BLOWING OUT.

for the inventor to devise anything that would add to its convenience. Here, however, is a contrivance for preventing papers blowing from the window, a most aggravating annoyance in a high building, where draughts are plentiful. The invention consists of any suitable number of long, thin, flexible strips, which are secured to the lower part of the sash and to the sill of the window frame by strips. The long strips are pivoted to a number of horizontal guide bars, the ends of the bars engaging with upright grooved guides in the window frame, the whole forming a guard sufficient to screen the opening between the sill and the lower rail of the sash when the latter is raised, to prevent bills, checks and other papers upon the desk of an office from blowing out of the window. Almer Johnston, of Long Island City, is the patentee.

To Heat or Cool the Bed. The invention shown in the illustration below reminds us of some of the methods used by our forefathers. This device, for heating or cooling beds, is taken from the old custom of placing bottles or other receptacles containing hot water in the bottom of the bed, and sometimes under the pillows. In those days steam heat or furnaces were unknown, and the only rooms which were kept warm were the kitchen and the reception room, with its time honored open grate and



HEATS OR COOLS THE BED.

hearth. This invention of an Indianapolis man comprises a mattress having numerous hollow tubes for receiving the heating and cooling mediums, with valves in the tubes for dividing them into separate chambers. A main

## TORPEDO BOAT SMUGGLED TO LIBAU, RUSSIA.



The torpedo boat Caroline, recently smuggled from England to Russia, is shown in the illustration. Mr. Smetts and James Boothby Burke Roche engineered the venture, and warrants for their arrest have been issued in London. The boat was purchased as a turbine yacht for \$125,000. She left the Thames, crossed the North Sea at a thirty-knot pace, and arrived at Cuxhaven. Here two of the crew deserted and gave information to the German Government, which attempted to stop the craft in the Kiel Canal, but the attempt proved futile, and Libau was reached in safety. There the boat was turned over to the Russians. Roche is the heir of Lord Fernoy, and is the divorced husband of Fanny Work, daughter of the late Frank Work, a millionaire stock broker of New York. Smetts is an Irishman who is fond of adventures and excitement.

## COTTON IN DUTCH COLONIES.

Government to Cooperate with Citizens in Promoting the Culture.

In the Netherlands Indies the Dutch government has been formed for the promotion of the culture of cotton in the Dutch colonies, according to a report from the United States Consul Picairn. The Dutch government is reported to have promised its support and assistance. A report recently published by the committee had annexed to it as exhibits copies of letters from Surinam containing information on the result of culture, by way of experiment, of sea island and upland cotton. Surinam accompanying such letters furnished proof of the possibility of successful culture.

Experiments in the culture of cotton have been made on the island of Java also, two different species having been planted, of which one is domestic and the other was imported from the United States in 1881. The latter is said to have a longer staple than the former. The exports of cotton from the Dutch East Indies in the year 1902 amounted to 5,300 tons, of which almost one-half was of Javanese growth. The administration of the residency of Samarang, the chief center of the cotton culture, is promoting and protecting the interests of the cotton planters in every respect. The government has placed at the disposal of

tube acts as an inlet at one end and an outlet at the other, with valves to regulate the inflow and outflow. Modern, up-to-date hotels and apartment houses, where every possible want is provided for, would find this device of advantage. Connections could be made with the steam heat radiators to supply heat to keep the bed warm, while in the hot summer days ice water or cold air could be supplied, as is done in a number of the latest improved theaters. The idea is more practical than appears at first sight.

The inventor is Isaiah H. Fincham, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Best Topper and Patter.

There have been more inventions issued for agricultural implements and machinery by the United States patent office than for any other class of devices. This accounts for the superiority of American farming methods over all others. These improved implements and up-to-date machinery are exported to all parts of the globe, and their equal is not produced in any other country. The Yankee farmer does not continue using antiquated machinery when he can procure more modern devices which will assure him a larger output with the expenditure of



REMOVES THE BEET FROM THE GROUND.

less time and labor. A very simple agricultural implement is shown here, the invention of a Wisconsin farmer. It is designed for topping and pulling beets, and by its use the beets can be easily and quickly removed from the ground. One portion of the contrivance is made of a long handle, with one end pointed and shaped to fit around the beet. Pivotally attached to this is another handle, provided with a fork at its lower end. The stationary handle is first inserted into the ground around the beet, and by operating the pivoted handle the other fork is brought against the beet and the latter pulled from the ground. It is not necessary to stoop and dig the beet up by the hand, the operation at all times being done while standing up.

Ebon O. Cadz, of Auburndale, Wis., is the patentee.

# JOLLY JOKER

"Gosh! the wind blows that light out as fast as the man can light it." "Tourist—Can I have a couple of towels. Landlady—Are you going to stay here all summer?—Lustige Blaetter.

Some one tells a story of a steamboat passenger watching the revolving light of a lighthouse on the coast, and exclaiming:

Book Agent—Now, sir, can I sell you an encyclopedia? Old John—No, I don't think so. I'm too old to ride now.—Punch.

Jinks—How's your wife, Blinks? Blinks—Her head troubles her a good deal. Jinks—Neuralgia? Blinks—No; she wants a new hat!

Teacher—Which letter is the next one to the letter "H"? Boy—Dunno, ma'am. Teacher—What have I on both sides of my nose? Boy—Freckles, ma'am.

"Pardon me," said the masher, "but you look like a young lady I know." "Pardon me," interrupted Miss Bright, "but you look like a man I don't know."—Philadelphia Press.

"Why are you pouting, Ethel?" "Jack said I was beautiful. I told him he must have been short-sighted." "What did he say?" "Why, the horrid thing said perhaps he was."—Chicago News.

Clara overheard her parents talking about Bible names. "Is my name in the Bible?" she asked. "No, dear." "Didn't God make me?" "Yes." "Then why didn't he say something about it?"—Harper's Magazine.

Tom—Young Higgins has a cheap look about him, yet he is decidedly popular with the fair sex. How do you account for it? Jack—Oh, I suppose there is a sort of bargain-counter charm about his cheap look.

"I am amazed, sir, that you should propose to my daughter. You have not known her a week." "True, madam, but I have known you for some time, and every body says your daughter takes after you." He got the girl.

"I wish I was president of the Lumber Trust," said Jimmy, "and de base-ball managers had to come to me for de boards for deir fences." "Why?" asked Tommy. "Why, I wouldn't sell dem a bloomin' board dat didn't have a knot-hole in it!"

Papa—Your mother tells me you haven't been a very good boy to-day, Johnny. Johnny—Between us, pa I think she's a little prejudiced against me. It was only the other day she told Aunt Kate I was just like you.—Boston Transcript.

"Why," said Bobby to his elder brother, "do herring have so many more illnesses than other fish?" "Who says they do?" asked the youth addressed. "Why, this book says that thousands upon thousands of them are cured every year."

"No, Harold," said the sweet girl; "I can only be a sister to you." "Well, then," he savagely replied as he heard a subdued chuckle, "as your brother, I shall claim the privilege of lying under the sofa while you make fools of the other fellows."

Mrs. Potts—Just to think of you talking to me in such a style. You, who used to wear I was an angel. Mr. Potts—Look here, my dear, that isn't fair; you know it isn't. What is the use of twitting a man about the lies he told fifteen years ago?

"If a man tells the exact truth at all times," said the philosopher, "he has done as much as ought to be expected of him." "My friend," answered the weather forecaster, "he has done a great deal more than ought to be expected of him."—Washington Star.

Friend—I don't understand why you and your husband should have separated so soon. Mrs. Aftermath—It was all owing to the baby's temper. "Mercy on us! How can that be?" "We couldn't agree as to which one of us the baby took after."—New York Weekly.

Little Ruth visited a large wholesale grocery store with her aunt. While there a clerk gave her a small sample bottle of ketchup. That evening she tasted it and seemed much pleased. "Oh, auntie!" she exclaimed some time later, "when you go to that store again, please tell the clerk I would like another example of ketchup!"—Little Chronicle.

"You were never married, I believe?" "No; I was never married." "That's singular, isn't it?" "No, not at all. You see, the first time I fell in love I said to myself—'I'll marry her or none.'" "Why didn't you marry her, then?" "Well, you see, after I had become better acquainted with her, I said to myself, 'I'll marry none rather than her.' Since that I've got along very well with none."

How Passenger Got Even. An elderly gentleman hurried out on the platform of a small country railroad station the train started to move. It was going slowly, however, so he grabbed the handrail and reached the step in safety.

While pausing a second before going to the platform he was pulled violently from the train by an officious brakeman, who said, as he landed his victim on the ground:

"You have no business to board a moving train. I have saved your life, sir."

"Three hours till the next train comes, isn't it?" questioned the irate but self-controlled passenger, and receiving an affirmative nod from the brakeman as with the ease of long practice he swung himself upon the lower step of the rear platform of the now rapidly moving train.

But he was not quick enough, however, to evade the grip of the older man, who hauled him from the step, and as the train rounded a curve and passed from sight, remarked:

"One good turn deserves another, young man. Now, I have saved your life."—Philadelphia Press.

An awkward man in society is usually a thoroughbred in business.

## On the Island

"MIGHT swim for it," suggested Tucker with the accent of one who knows the impracticability of what he suggests.

"You might fly for it," retorted Nan Carroll, "for all the good it would do. You should have tied the boat."

"You forget," he pleaded, "that I only came last night, and have not yet had opportunity to become familiar with the tide here. How was I to know that you had a regular Bay of Fundy tide here?"

"If you know as much about geography as you do about some things," she hinted dryly, "you would know that this is the Bay of Fundy tide. It doesn't come in a tidal wave, but it rises as high."

He glanced ruefully at the canoe fast disappearing on the tide, and scanned the shore to see if it offered any hope. Apparently they were as thoroughly lost as though they were on an island in the Pacific instead of three miles from a summer resort. It was Tucker's first experience with a land where they built steamship docks two stories high because of the fall of the tide from the Bay of Fundy, and he supposed that when he had drawn the canoe well up on the shelving bank the long rope in the bow could not possibly be needed.

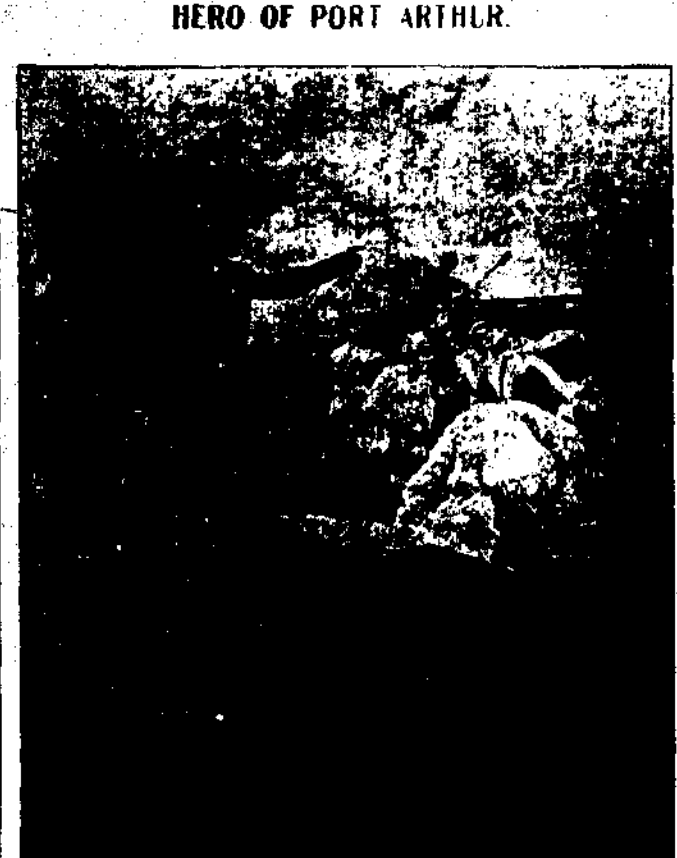
He threw himself down beside her. "Nan, dear," he cried, "Don't take it to heart. It will come out all right if I have to swim over to the mainland and steal a boat."

She rose in all her five feet of injured dignity. "I do not see, Mr. Tucker," she said coldly, "that the situation should permit the levity you assume. It may be all right for you, but a woman's fair name—" Her sobbing broke forth afresh at the thought of what might be said.

"What's the use of taking on so?" he demanded. "You told me last winter that at the end of the season you thought—"

"Do you suppose I thought then that I'd think what I think now?" she cried hysterically. "Do you suppose that I imagined that you would abduct me to a desert island to force me to marry you? Never!"

For want of better occupation he searched along the shore for clams, finding a few, but desisting after one taste that it would be better to look for berries. There was just a few apparently, and there was another piece and reflection. He had just decided that it was so well that Nan Carroll would not marry him, when



GENERAL ANATOLE STOESEL.

General Anatole Stoessel, the hero of Port Arthur's defense, is by extraction a German, as is indicated by his name. He occupies a peculiar position in the Russian army, being a specialist in the art of defense. He has been proved a failure as a tactician in the open field, so much so that General Kuropatkin refused to trust him further with command where maneuvers against an enemy were necessary. However, he recognized his peculiar ability for defending a position and when the question of a commander for Port Arthur came to be considered by the Czar's council he insisted that Stoessel be given the post.